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*PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.*
**THE INDIAN RAILWAY**
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,238—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

INSIST UPON HAVING
**MILKMAID**
BRAND
**CONDENSED MILK**
Largest Sale in the World.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

### PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE**

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|
| B.M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 26th Feb. |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 5th Mar. |
| B.M. EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 12th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5287 | J. R. Lendon | 19th " |
| B.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 26th " |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 2nd April. |
| B.M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 9th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | E.H. Gordon | 16th " |
| B.M.L. CARTHAGE | 5287 | J. R. Lendon | 23rd " |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 30th " |
| B.M.L. EGYPT | 8000 | R. F. Briscoe | 7th May. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | E. H. Gordon | 14th " |
| B.M.L. ARABIA | 8000 | A- W. Adamson | 21st " |
| * SHANNON | 4189 | F. Cole | 28th " |
| B.M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 4th June. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | E. H. Gordon | 11th " |
| B.M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. A. Wheler | 18th " |

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

**Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.**

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

### TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th February, 1897.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

### ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,140 | 1st March 1898. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,213 | 1st April 1898. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

### ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | G. Costanzs | 3,820 | 12th Mar. 1898 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 635 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 21st March. |

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb., 23, 1898.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
*VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | Friday. 18th March 1898 |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | Tuesday. 12th April, 1898 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | DeManbenge | 10th May 1898. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Paul | 10th March. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. CITY OF VENICE | 2,370 | F. Snow. | About the 9th Mar. 1898. |

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th February, 1898.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,554 tons, on the 24th Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CULNA," 2.026 tons, on or about 1st March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 25th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,868 tons, on or about 5th March, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1898.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS HOMEWARD.

THE Company will DESPATCH EXTRA STEAMERS, with Superior Accommodation for Passengers, to Trieste as follows :—

| | Tons, | |
|---|---|---|
| s.s. Vindobona | 4351 | Middle of March. |
| s.s. Maria Teresa | 3042 " | " April. |
| s.s. Marquis Bacquehem | 4409 " | " May. |

Passage money by the above Steamers :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | 375 |
| To London via Trieste and the St. Gothard, with II Class Rail | 490 |
| To London, same route, with I Class Rail | 525 |

Return Tickets available for 6 months—

| | |
|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | 575 |
| To London via Trieste and the St. Gotthard, with II Class Rail | 805 |
| To London, same route, with I Class Rail | 875 |

For further particulars apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,285 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 24th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th February, 1898.

### WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
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"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

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SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

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MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, Summer or Winter season.

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TRADE MARK

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Mature for Medicinal use, 15 years old | per doz. | 82 0 | 91 8 |
| TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY | per bot. | 7 0 | 8 0 |
| Do. do. do. | per pint. | 3 12 | 4 4 |
| 000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy" | per doz. | 52 8 | 58 8 |
| 00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit | " | 45 8 | 51 0 |
| 0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg Brandy" | " | 39 8 | 44 0 |
| CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co. | " | 27 0 | 30 8 |

### TREACHER & CO., LD.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

**PHENYLE** Is the best and safest Liquid Disinfectant. Beware of Imitations. Per bottle, Rs. 0-6, 0-12, 1-12 ; per gallon, Rs. 4-8.

SOLE AGENTS. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY AND POONA.

**REMEMBER OUR** Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

**NATIONAL HAIR DYE!**

### BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
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Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

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Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

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## "THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

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THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

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The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

| | | Rs. | | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model "Z" Gents' Roadster, 33lbs. | Cash. | 450 | Credit. | 500 |
| " "P" " Roadster, 32lbs. | " | 410 | " | 456 |
| " "S" " Roadster, 35lbs. | " | 330 | " | 372 |
| " "O" " Road Racer, 26lbs. | " | 400 | " | 445 |
| " "R" " Road Racer, 29lbs. | " | 330 | " | 372 |
| " "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs. | " | 410 | " | 456 |
| " "H" " Roadster, 34lbs. | " | 330 | " | 372 |
| " "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs. | " | 200 | " | 220 |
| " "5" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs | " | 525 | " | 585 |

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,

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### "AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

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### MOSQUITO BITE LOTION,

THIS Preparation has proved a pleasant, safe, and effectual Remedy in all cases of Bites by Insects, and applied immediately prevents the inflammation and blistering which otherwise ensue. Per Bot. Cash Re. 1-0, Credit Re. 1-2.

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BOMBAY.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
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San Francisco Overland Route,
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### MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

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|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Solders | 50 | 23 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs.4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1898, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

II. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
10, Medows Street, Bombay, February 2nd, 1898.

### BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

THE SHOW OPENS EACH DAY, at 3 P.M. Judging will commence at 3-30 P.M.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH FEB.

JUDGING:—Classes, B 1, 2 and 3 Hunters.
" D 1 and 2 Polo Ponies.
" E 1 and 3 Single Harness Arabs and Ponies.
" G 2 Tandems.
Special Classes, 1 and 2 Horses and Ponies.
" 7 Best Arab.
Competitions, Driving Tandems.
Driving for Ladies.
Jumping, Horses.

Exhibitors are requested to send their Exhibits to the Show Ground by 3 P.M. each day with their Entry Tickets.

Entrance for Exhibits, centre of the Oval, Clock Tower Side.

"Ladies' Competitions will not take place before 4-30 p.m."

Admission for Non-Subscribers, Rs. 2 to the SHOW.

A. J. PEILE,
Honorary Secretary.

---

PERSONS RESIDENT in BOMBAY will be PERMITTED to RESIDE in CAMPS of their own construction at SELECTED PLACES in the THANA District on the following conditions:—

1. Parties consisting of any number of parties to be formed; for each family a person (Headman), who can, in the opinion of the Collector (or other persons authorized by him), be trusted, will make himself responsible.

2. The site to be occupied will be allotted by the Collector and as far as possible, according to the wishes of the party.

3. Each family to build its own shed. Ten feet to be left between each shed and thirty feet between each line of sheds.

4. The Headman to be responsible for cleanliness of his party's Camp, and for the using of an allotted site for natural purposes.

5. A register of persons permitted to reside in the Camp to be kept showing the number of persons in each shed. The register to be open to inspection by any Plague Authority at any time.

6. The Headman to be responsible that every case of sickness in the Camp is at once reported to the nearest Plague Authority or to such person as may be appointed for each Camp.

7. The Headman to be responsible that all orders which the District Magistrate may find it necessary to issue by reason of Plague in the Camp will be obeyed without trouble.

8. The Headman to be responsible for damage done to trees or other property near the Camp by members of his party.

9. Each member of the party to undergo medical inspection before leaving Bombay in the first instance.

10. Only the working members of each party to be allowed to go to Bombay daily. Each such person to travel only on a monthly railway pass.

11. The Headman to be responsible that no member of his party leaves the Camp to live elsewhere. Any person sleeping out of the Camp for one night to be considered to have gone to live elsewhere.

12. Each party to make its own arrangements for its supply of food. Until ten days have elapsed from the arrival of the party in Camp, none of its members to go into neighbouring villages.

13. The Camp site to be vacated and sheds cleared away within a week from receipt of an order from the Collector, when the latter shall consider that there is no longer any reason why persons should not return to Bombay.

14. These conditions to be accepted in writing by the Headman. Any breach thereof may be punished at the Collector's direction by withdrawal of permission to use the Camp site.

R. P. BARROW,
Collector and District Magistrate, Thana.
Bandra, 9th February, 1898.

WITH reference to the above Notification the LAND available for CAMPING OUT is as follows:—

TALUKA KALYAN.

DEMOWLI—Government Waste Land near the Station on both sides of the line. Much accommodation. Shallow wells will require to be sunk.

DIVA—Gurcharan land sufficient for 500 huts in Saba about a mile from the Station. Wells require sinking. Water blackish.

MUMBRA—Occupied land near Railway Station obtainable for small rent. Much Government land about a mile from Station. Wells will have to be sunk.

TALUKA SALSETTE.

ANDHERI—About 40 acres near Station. No difficulty about taking up land which is occupied. Mr. P. Pereira offers the whole of his; wells and tanks exist. Water main available.

GONDAWLI—About 20 acres of land about half a mile from Andheri Station. Water would have to be arranged for from the Tulsi Main.

MAGATHNA—Some 100 acres of land, one mile from Borivli Railway Station. Good tank water available.

MALAD—About 25 acres offered by Mr. Muncherji Pestonji Choksi. A large well available.

KURLA—Some 200 acres near Railway Station, water-supply abundant. Land belongs to the Kher-Khot, whose permission will have to be obtained.

Bhandup about 150 acres.
Kanjur about 400 acres.
Hanali about 40 acres.
Ghatcooper about 10 acres.
Kiral about 190 acres.
} These are all fairly close to Railway Station and are more or less well off in the matter of water.

Captain BETHAM will be daily in attendance (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. at the Plague Committee Office, Town Customs House, to receive and dispose of applications.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The Auction Sale of the Ginning Factory at Malegaum advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th February, 1898.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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On SUNDAY, the 27th day of February at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned premises, in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers, the whole stock-in-trade of late Mr. Motiram Pursotum, consisting of folding harmoniums, music boxes, concertinas, accordeons, violins, cornets, drums, mandolines, flutes, clarionets, banjoes, guitars, and band instruments. Besides large cupboards, show cases, tables, chairs, lamps, etc.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

---

# BARKHAUSEN & Co.,
BORDEAUX.

GENUINE RICH CLARETS,
Shipped by the above Firm,
TO BE HAD OF
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS:—
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings; but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of grat benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ........................ £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

JOHN WILSON,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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# CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS, HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Managers

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### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON.
JOHN WALTER.
} Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

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### COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager
Bombay 20th July, 1897

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### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

CH. HENRIOT,
Manager.

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WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

## INSURANCES.

# ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL
UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
**Rs. 1,17,00,000.**

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits. Economy, Moderate Premiums, Immediate Settlement of Claims, Liberal Surrender Values and unquestionable Security being the principal Features of the Oriental.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

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### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | 16 0 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | 19 1 8 |
| 40 | 16 1 0 | 40 | 30 1 0 | 40 | 23 10 0 |

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ................Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ....................... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ........................ " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ............ £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly. Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. 1 bon. | 1,240xd |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,160 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,235 |
| Commercial & Ld. Mac. | 10,000<br>15,000 | 100 | 100<br>75 | 10 p.c. | 121 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £6 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 9 pr. ct. | £29¾ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | £125 | all | £1-5s. | |
| National Bank Indiafa | 48,000 | £25 | £12½ | 7 pr. ct. | 285 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1156 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 1,035 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 200 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | [illegible] |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 125 |
| Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | 14 | 155 |
| roach City Press Co., Ld | 800 | 200 | 200 | dvdRs25 | 210 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvdRs15 | 315 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,150 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 85 |
| ort | 150 | 8,500 | 500 | 25+80 | 1,100 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 500 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvdRs40 | 355xd |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 700 | 100 | 100 | dvdRs11 | 145 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs 40 | 455 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld. | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 210 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 70 |
| Mercantile | 000 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 4 | 85 |
| Mofussil Co. | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs20 | 330 |
| Munmar M. | [illegible] | 250 | a[illegible] | 15 | 205 |
| New Berar | [illegible] | 600 | [illegible] | dvd Rs45 | 540 |
| New Indian | [illegible] | 125 | 125 | dvd 16¼ | 153¾ |
| Prince of Wales. | 150 | 500 | 0 | 20 | 400xd |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 7 | 0 | 385 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 585 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | 2,000 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 490 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 200 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 75 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 37 | 200 | all | 12 | 200xd |
| olkurt | — | 000 | 10 | dvd Rs65 | 1,080 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Halfyearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad adv. | 700 | 1,000 | ,000 | Nil | 750 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | ... | 490 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | ... | 00 | Nil | 40 |
| urangabad S. & M. Co., Ld. | 618 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.40 | 700 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.30 | 580 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 690 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 675 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.70 | 1,625 |
| China Mills Co., Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.30 | 795 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 980 |
| Coimbatore S. and W. | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr ct. | 125 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 700 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | dvdRs.12 | 525 |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.20 | 625 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.40 | 1,025 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.40 | 515 |
| hulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs.20 | 250 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 510 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | dvd 25 | 550 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.30 | 550 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.35 | 560 |
| Hingunghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 700 |
| Hope Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 600 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,600 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.15 | 480 |
| Indian Manfg. | 00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,010 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 825 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 650 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.20 | 220 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs.7½ | 217½ |
| Jewraj Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.20 | 750 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 575 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,500 | ,000 | dvdRs.30 | 835 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 950 |
| Khatao Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.25 | 675 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | dvdRs.10 | 230 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 675 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 1,065 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvRs.100 | 3,350 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 460 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs 70 | 2,425 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs. 8 | 105 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.75 | 2075 |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs.15 | 250 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | par |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 525 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 400 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 825 | 825 | dvd Rs20 | 320 |
| Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld). | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 1,260 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs35 | 855 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 1100 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 860 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 2025 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | yrly Rs50 | 775 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 265 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs.12½ | 350 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Rs.50 | 280 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 330 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 600 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.15 | 622½ |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.15 | 560 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 515 |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.30 | 500 |
| Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvdRs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 500nom. |
| Western India. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 660 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs15 | 255 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | — |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Half yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs15 | 200 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 45 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 145 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 5,900xd |
| Do. New Issue. | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,515xd |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 3 | 57 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5-pr. ct | 50 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 1,200 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5-pr ct. | 295 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | dvdRs10 | 217½ |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2,800 | 250 | 250 | 8 pr. ct. | 350 |
| Empire of India Life A, Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 50 | ... | 52 |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 18 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 150 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 348 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 800 | 300 | 30 | 182 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvdRs15 | 145 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 40 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 148 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 6 | 71 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | ,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs20 | 965xd |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 494 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 60 | 1,035 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 147 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 251 | 100 | dvdRs11 | 26¼ |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Gold | Rs. | 24-7 |
| China Leaf | " | 24-5 |
| Pekin, bar, Gold, old | " | 24-6 |
| Do. do. new | " | 24-4 |
| Australian, bar Gold 100 | " | 24-7 |
| Bombay bar Gold | " | 24-6 |
| Sovereigns | " | 15-3 |
| Do. Dragons | " | 15-2 |
| Bar Silver 17 | " | 71-8 |
| Do. 17½ | " | 71-10 |

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 1-17m, 1-44a. Low water, 7-18m., 7-20a.
Bombay Horse Show, second day, 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Narayen Yessoo, a labourer, aged twenty-three years, employed in erecting cadjan huts on the Esplanade, while at work, on Tuesday afternoon, fell off one of the huts and fractured his left forearm. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BURGLARY AT DOCTOR STREET.—Adamji Moossaji, a Borah, residing on the first floor of a house at Doctor Street, has reported to the police that during his absence from home between the hours of 4 and 7 a.m. on Tuesday, his place was broken into, the lock having been wrenched off the door, and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 429, were stolen from a locked wooden box, which was also forced open.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.—Our correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Mr. Cursetji Murzbhan was entertained at an evening party last evening, consequent upon his retirement on pension. Mr. Cursetji worked as a Municipal officer for a period extending over 20 years.—Someone is reported to have broken into the house of the postal superintendent here, and carried away all valuables, worth over Rs. 5,000. The police are enquiring into the matter.—The weather has been very unpleasant here during the past three or four days. The mornings and evenings are cold, the thermometer marking 60°, and rising at noontime to 75° and 80° in the shade.

FOUND DEAD.—Inspector Walton, of the Bombay Police Force, attached to the Prince's and Victoria Docks, noticed the dead body of a Hindu man (name unknown) floating on the surface of the water in the Victoria Dock, near No. 15 shed, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Walton had the body removed out of the water. It appeared to be that of a coal-labourer, aged about twenty years. The body was dressed in a bandee and dhotur, and was much decomposed. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the corpse. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the dock, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

FIRE AT DADUR.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out a in hut, belonging to one Gainoo Pandoo, a municipal sweeper, and situated to the west of Dadur Road, between the new mill now under construction and the dye-works. The fire extended with great rapidity, and within three-quarters of an hour after the outbreak the whole cluster of sheds, numbering ten, and occupied by municipal sweepers, were burnt to the ground. The Naigaum manual was quickly on the spot and played on the flames. The Chinchpoogly, Sankli Tank, and Babulla Tank steamers arrived, but they were not brought into requisition, as the manual was sufficient to combat with the fire, which was soon extinguished. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,275. The cause of the fire was attributed to the bursting of a kerosine oil lamp. The huts were in the occupation of about two hundred persons, whose effects have all been destroyed.

BREAKING A BAILIFF'S NOSE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Constable Harris again charged Clive Durant with voluntarily causing hurt to Shapurji Framji, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, assisted by Inspector Barker, prosecuted, and the accused conducted his own case. The accused put in a supplementary statement, in which, among other things, he submitted that he had no intention whatever to harass the prosecution or to cause unnecessary delay. Although the court had framed a charge of hurt only, he was at first wrongly charged with causing grievous hurt, and for that reason he claimed compensation under section 552 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused further contended that the hurt which he had caused to the complainant was of a very trifling character—a mere grazing of the skin,—and in the light of section 95 of the Penal Code the court should not take any cognizance of the same. The accused then applied that Dr. Dias, House-surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, be recalled for cross-examination. This the magistrate declined to do, saying that accused was told to cross-examine that gentleman when he was in the witness-box, on the ground that as a House-surgeon his presence was constantly required in the hospital. The accused then applied that he might be called as a witness for the defence. His Worship stated that in that case he would have to deposit the usual professional fees. The police karkoon of the Dhobie Talao police station having been examined, the case was adjourned till next Wednesday for further hearing.

## THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LD.

THE twenty-third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Goculdas Naranji in the chair.

The following report of the directors with the audited balance-sheet for the year ended on 30th September 1897, was laid before the shareholders:—

With their twenty-third annual report the directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th September 1897, shewing Rs. 37,840-9-11 as profit, including the balance of Rs. 487-1-2 brought forward from the last year's account. This profit the directors now propose to divide as under:—To the payment of a dividend of Rs. 100 per share absorbing Rs. 34,800, and to carry to the next year's account Rs. 3,040-9-11; total Rs. 37,840-9-11. As already stated in the last report there has been at all stations of the company a combination arrangement for a joint working with other press and ginning factories. Owing to the smallness of the cotton crop in the district where the company have their ginning and pressing factories the company could not secure such a large ginning and pressing business and was not able in consequence to show so satisfactory a result as was anticipated. Messrs. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett and Goculdass Naranjee retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

The meeting adopted the report with accounts, sanctioned the dividend of Rs. 100, payable on and after 2nd March next, re-elected Messrs. Sorabji Cursetji Sett and Goculdas Naranji as directors of the company, and appointed Messrs. Framji Temulji Mirza and Tribhovundas Venidas as auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. After passing the usual vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dispersed.

## ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

### SAILING NOTICE.

THERE will be the ordinary races for Yachts and the Tomtit Class on Saturday in the afternoon. On the same day at 3 p.m., the ships' Boats Handicap Race of 12th instant will be resailed. Entries for the above races will close at noon on Friday as usual.

AMONG other telling portraits of less well-known men there is a three-quarter length of Mr. Herbert Spencer nearing completion, to paint which the artist has had to go to Brighton and pay Mr. Spencer surprise visits, for he is an unwilling, restless sitter. We can almost detect this in looking at the face, for though the work is so fine and careful as almost to deceive one at a little distance into thinking it is a stippled water-colour, one feels that the mobility of expression shown there must have given even Professor Herkomer a certain amount of trouble. Hanging on the studio wall a very beautiful little enamel on copper may be seen—an allegorical figure of a woman standing against a background of orange trees and deep blue sky with while clouds. The figure has a wonderfully luminous quality, and despite its small size attracts attention at once. The little plaque forms part of an allegorical design destined to contain many such plaques let into a setting of silvered metal. Professor Herkomer fires his own enamels in a furnace built for the purpose next to his studio.

MRS. C. BANCHORY WALSH writes as follows from the Precincts, Canterbury:—In the not very well known island of Mauritius there is a large number of Indian people, brought there to work upon the sugar estates, and I am desirous of pleading, through your valuable columns, on their behalf for help from their fellow-subjects in England, especially for the women and children, among whom the suffering and mortality are appalling. As wife of the Bishop of the diocese, I had exceptional opportunities of knowing the special needs of these poor people; and though circumstances have arisen to prevent our returning to the island, I am the more anxious, if possible, to carry out a scheme for building a hospital for women, whose inherited prejudice against the services of a male doctor it is as impossible to overcome in Mauritius as it is in India. A small well-appointed women's hospital, with open dispensary under the charge of a qualified lady doctor would be the means, I believe, not only of saving many lives, but of greatly assisting all the efforts which are being made for the religious and moral welfare of the Indian population. With this object in view I ask for £1000—no large sum in these days of vast charities and undertakings—and any donations sent to my address will be gratefully acknowledged.

## THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE following is a report of the proceedings of the twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank of India, Ld., held at the Registered Office of the Company, Madras, on Monday week:—

Mr. W. H. Oakes who presided said:—Gentlemen,—I feel you will agree with me that it is a matter of considerable regret that the president, who has been in the habit of addressing you on this occasion for so many years past, is not here to do so again to-day, and that his duties have not fallen into more able hands than mine. I am glad, however, to meet you at the close of what has been to us a very trying year, with the view of giving you some information in regard to the causes which have necessitated a recourse to your equalizing dividend fund, to enable us to make up a sum required to pay the usual 10 per cent. dividend for the past half year. Many causes have contributed to this result. The serious outbreak of Plague in the Bombay Presidency, and Famine throughout the land, have been more or less acute all through the year, and have seriously interfered with the Bank's progress, especially in Bombay, where the fear of Plague amounted almost to a panic. All classes left the city in large numbers, and only returned after many months, when the virulence of the epidemic had died out. A recrudescence apparently even more severe has, however, recently set in, and business in Bombay is at a standstill. The uncertainty of exchange has been much against us. Depositors and shareholders alike, have been desirous of availing themselves of a one and four penny Rupee to remit Home their savings. Large sums have, for this reason, been withdrawn, and several instances have come to the Board's knowledge where shareholders, (principally original shareholders, and those who secured shares in the first issue of new capital), have actually been content to sell their shares at almost any price, in order to secure the high exchange. If any of you are anticipating such a step at the present time, I cannot too strongly urge you to pause, for it seems to me that Government are bound to perfect their currency scheme of 1893 by fixing a minimum of exchange at which they will be prepared to sell sterling. I have also to point out that the forcing of shares on a small market such as Madras, and on the Bombay Market at the present unhappy time, and during such extreme stringency in the money market as that which at present obtains, cannot fail to keep the price of your shares low, and unsteady, as indeed, it would all investments. In my report I referred to the lock-up of a large sum in the Arcot Sugar Works and Distilleries. To explain the cause of this lock-up I should tell you, that the property when taken over by the bank, consisted of a distillery only, an old established business, well known by the name of Morrison and Son. It was found that to make the business a paying concern, it would be necessary to obtain supplies of raw material at a much less price than it could be obtained in the market, and also to increase the output for which there was ample demand. The raw material (a waste product of refined sugar) not being available, your directors found themselves in the position, either to sacrifice this fine Property, or to take steps to place the business on a firm footing by adding a Sugar Refinery. After careful consideration they decided upon the latter course. Orders were at once placed for the purchase of Plant and Machinery of sufficient capacity to supply the estimated demands of the market for refined sugar, and for the further development of the spirit business. Early last year the business was started under the name of the Arcot Sugar Works and Distilleries, but competition with Messrs. Parry & Co., proprietors of sugar works and distilleries at Nellicoopam, led to an amalgamation, and the joint concerns thereafter carried on in the name of the Madras Consolidated Sugar and Spirit Factories, Ld. which has now been advantageously sold to a London Company. I may here say that great credit is due to the secretary and treasurer for the indomitable energy and resources he displayed in organising and arranging the innumerable details connected with the erection of the new buildings and plant, as well as for the successful flotation of the English Company. I have only to add that Messrs. Parry & Co., who retain a large interest in the company have been appointed Managing Agents of the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Ld., and as this well-known Firm have been manufacturing sugar and spirit for the past 50 years, they are now in a position to defy competition. I feel that no better assurance of the success of the new company can be offered, or required. I have pleasure in saying that the Bank will allow its Shareholders to acquire an interest in the Shares of the East India Distilleries Company at par provided applications are received on or before the 31st March next. Shareholders in England can send application to our London Branch. The above are the three principal causes which have brought about a falling-off in the earning power of the Bank during the past half-year, and you must not forget that we have now to pay a dividend on a much larger capital than fromerly. Several shareholders have asked why our shares have fallen, I trust I have made it clear to you that the fall in the price of our Shares has been brought about by extraneous causes, and should give you no cause for alarm. Our business is steadily increasing, Plague and Famine cannot last for ever, the exchange question is having the careful attention of Government, and the realization of the Bank's interest in the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Ld., is only a question of time. The next thing to which I would refer is the decision of your directors to discontinue the payment of quarterly dividends. This practice—quite unusual in Banking records,—was instituted in the hope that our shares would become a favourite investment, and that it would have the effect of keeping the market price of the shares steady. This concession has clearly not been appreciated to the extent that was anticipated, otherwise fluctuations in the price of our shares such as we have witnessed during the past year, would not have occurred. No good reason therefore exists why the Bank should undertake the great amount of trouble, and expense that the distribution of two extra dividends per year entails, or lose the interest on something like two lakhs of rupees for three months of the year. Shareholders will not have failed to appreciate the value of the equalizing dividend fund instituted in more prosperous times, which now comes to our aid, enabling us to pay the usual 10 per cent. Dividend for the last half of 1897. The intention of the board is still to continue to build up this fund, and we have every hope of again adding to it during the current year. The demand for money during the past 6 months was very fitful. Many thought in October last, that the severe stringency of the first 6 months of last year was unlikely to occur this season: but, unhappily, it has set in with even greater severity, and it must, I am afraid, continue until the large crops on this, as well as on the other side of India, are financed. Such rates as those ruling are certainly not beneficial to Bankers in the long run, for with the keen competition existing in every commodity, margins are cut so fine, that no business can long stand the strain, and the consequences cannot but be disastrous. It is to be hoped that Government will announce in the coming Budget, for there is no time to be lost, a scheme similar to that proposed by Mr. A. M. Lindsay of the Bank of Bengal, whereby a minimum of exchange shall be fixed. This is absolutely necessary to the perfection of the Currency scheme. With stability in exchange, a great improvement must take place in trade generally, and the country will once more return to prosperity. Money would flow from England to India for investment at the good rates obtainable here, and the finances of the Government would improve by "leaps and bounds." This action on the part of Government would naturally improve the market value of Government Securities for there would be no difficulty in finding European buyer's, and we might look forward with confidence to a time when such serious fluctuations as those which have taken place during the past 2 years, will be no more. It is an anomaly that a Government Security should be quoted at a rate "Nominal," "no buyers," and so on, but this is the fate of the 3 per cent. Government Loan. I am of opinion that Government would do well for its own credit, to allow the holders of this loan to convert into the 3 1-2 per cent. loan on payment of a difference of 3 to 3 1-2 per cent. With regard to our branches, Shareholders will be glad to hear that although they have of course suffered with ourselves from the causes specified above, they are fast building up a good connection—and your directors are well satisfied with the progress they have made. The staff continue, as they have ever done, to work in the interests of the Bank, and I am happy to be able to report that our Secretary and Treasurer will return to duty in the course of a month. During his absence his place has been ably filled by his brother Mr. F. D. Stranack. I would like, before closing, although I fill that I have already detained you too long, to say a few words about the future policy of the bank. When the Bank was first started it was the idea of its founder, that it should invest its resources in land, as well as in commerce, it was therefore called The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited. Since then times have changed, the Bank has grown, and your directors now consider that it will be more in the general interests of the proprietors if they direct their energies to the encouragement of the latter. It is not, that advances on Land are not safe, or good investments, but having in view the fact that we have now six Branches to finance, it will be necessary in the future to keep our assets more liquid, in order to be able to take advantage to the full extent of any good and safe business offering. I have now pleasure in formally proposing that the report and audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1897 be accepted and passed.

This was seconded by Mr. M. Ramakrishniah, who said: "I have much pleasure in supporting the motion that the reports and audited Statements of account for the year ending 31st December 1897 be accepted and passed." Mr. Ed. Orr supported the proposal which, on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously."

Mr. J. E. Patton proposed, and Surgeon-Lieutenant J. Dale seconded the following resolution:—"That Mr. R. G. Orr and Mr. S. Venkatakistnama Chetty who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors for the current year."

Dr. V. Vardappa Naidu proposed as an amendmet to this proposition, that Mr. Eardly Norton be elected a Director in place of Mr. Venkatakistnama Chetty. He added that he made this proposal not because he had anything to say against Mr. Venkatakistnama Chetty, but because he considered a change would be beneficial in the interests of the Bank.

This proposition was seconded by Mr. Bauliah Naidu who also made some obsevations to the same effect.

The chairman then pointed out that Mr. Norton was not eligible for election, as his name was not borne on the Bank's Register of Shareholders.

Dr. V. Vardappa Naidu next proposed Mr. Bauliah Naidu for election.

The chairman said here another difficulty arose, and referred Dr Vardappa to para 82 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association under which notice of the proposal should have been given in writing seven days previous to the meeting remarking that the election proposed by Dr. V. Vardappa Naidu could not threfore be accepted.

Mr. W. F. Grahame said that in the banks notice of the meeting, the retirement of two directors by rotation should have been mentioned.

The chairman concurred with Mr. Grahame, and said he would have his suggestion adopted next time. He then put Mr. Patton's proposal for the re-election of Mr. R. G. Orr, and Mr. S. Venkatakistnama Chetty to the vote, and it was carried by a majority.

Dr. V. Vardappa Naidu proposed, and Kistnadas Balamukundas seconded the following resolution:—"That Messrs. Ronaldson and Ronaldson, accountants, be elected auditors for the current year on the "present remuneration of Rs. 500 for each audit."

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. B. Bauliah Naidu rose and said he wished to congratulate the officiating secretary and treasurer on the great care and caution he had exercised in the selection of new constituents, and also on the successful and able way in which he had discharged his duties.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

### ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. DHULI, WIFE OF RUPLA HIRA.

THIS was a report of proceedings from Mr. E. H. Leggatt, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, before whom the accused was charged with murder. The verdict of the jury was not guilty of murder or of any other offence. Mr. Leggatt, disagreeing with the verdict, submitted the proceedings for the opinion of the High Court. Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused woman, aged 20, was charged with murder in that, on the 22nd August 1897, she caused the death of Jethi, daughter of Govind Vahala. It was stated, said the Sessions Judge, that the accused was present at the time of the murder and abetted it. It was admitted by the defence that the murder was committed, and it was not suggested by the prosecution that the accused was the principal offender, but that she was guilty of murder by reason of her presence at the murder, and her abetment of it. The story told by the prosecution was that the deceased was going out, and as she passed the accused's house, the accused called her in. Rupa and Punja, the husband and brother, respectively, of the accused, murdered the girl, and the accused gave them ashes to put into the girl's mouth to stop the noise she was making. The motive suggested for the murder was robbery, as Jethi was wearing ornaments worth about Rs. 80. Rupa and Punja could not be called as witnesses as they were now dead, but they admitted that they committed the murder; and afterwards asked the accused for ashes to put into the mouth of the girl. The accused had herself made these statements. Her story was that she had sore eyes and was lying in the verandah; that she saw the whole murder being committed, but took no part in it until Rupa and Punja asked her to give them ashes to put into the mouth of the deceased; that she at first refused, but they threatened to kill her, and under this fear she gave them ashes. Anyone, said the Sessions Judge, who commits murder, even if he does so under the gravest fear of instant death, is still guilty of murder. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty of murder or of any other offence. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the verdict of the jury was clearly wrong and unreasonable. From the accused's own statement it would appear that Jethi was still alive, for she said a noise was coming from Jethi's throat, which stopped when the ashes were put in, and Mr. Leggatt did not see how a person could be said to be dead while she was actually making a noise, however feeble. He differed completely from the verdict of the jury, which he believed to have been given with a total disregard of the law.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment, said: We have on the one side the statements of the husband and brother of the accused, and on the other the confession of the accused. The Sessions judge believed the latter, the jury apparently believed the former. Had the latter been true we should have expected to have found some corroboration of it in the evidence of those persons who saw and examined the body after death, but no one of them says that any ashes at all were in the mouth or throat of the murdered girl. The giving of the ashes to her husband and brother is the only act relied on as showing that she abetted them in the deed, and we cannot hold it conclusively proved that she did give these ashes. We, therefore, acquit the accused of the murder charged, and order her discharge.

For the above reasons, the court acquitted the accused of the charge of murder, and ordered her to be set at liberty.

## HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY).

Long Cause for Final Decree.

334-72—Muljee and R—Joosub Rahimtulla and others vs Rahimtoola Habibbhoy and others—Thakurdas D and C, Mansuklal D and J and Payne G and S

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
To Vary Commissioners' Report.

617-91—Little and Co—Dadabhai Dajibhoy Baria vs Jamsetji Dadabhai Baria, Ardeshir H and D.
339-84—Little and Co L A Watkins vs C F Farran and others —Pestonjee R and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

184-97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kassum Ebrahim vs C Ladkibai and others—Muljee and R.
1-97—Thakurdas D and C—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee vs Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and others—Matubhai and J
246-95—Payne G and S—Harishanker Damoder vs Tejee Kaya—Shamrao P.
138-93—Thakurdas D and C—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Ghanchi Dawood Mohomed—Wadia and G.
617-96—Hiralal M and M—Tribhuwandas Vanarsey vs Valliji Karimjee and others—Maganlal and R, and R S Brown and Co.
5-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Tullackchand Bhanaji and others vs Nathmal Deepchand and others—Matubhai and J.
662-96—Hiralal M and M—Mehtabrai Parsidilal vs Isherdas Beharilal and others—Wadia and G, and Tyabjee D and Co.
451-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Memanlal Sadagurmul and others vs Mehtabrai Parsadilal—Hiralal M and M, and Wadia and G.
688-96—Payne G and S—Thomas Henry Moore and another vs Huponbhai Mooljee and another—Dikshit and D.
206-97—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jivraj Ladha—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

667-96—Little and Co—Ignacio Francisco De Penha and others vs Jose Francisco Rodrigues and others—Daphtary and F. Part heard.
668-96—Little and Co—Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues and others vs Pedro Pascoal Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.
669-96—Little and Co—Joseph Thomas D'Silva and others vs Domingos Francisco Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)

For Dismissal.

621-97—Roughton and B—Carolin Lyon and others vs P Ruttonjee—Ardesir H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Defended New Long Cause.

591-97—Dikshit and D—Jenabhoy Kuramchandas vs Tyabali Jafferjee—Framjee and D—Part heard.
584-97—Payne G and S—Datoobhai Jaitha vs Sallybhoy Jaitha —Ardesir H and D.
605-97—Maganlal and R—Thuker and Meghjee Ludha and others vs Ludha Soonderjee—Captain and V.

Postponed Long Causes.

123-94—Little and Co—Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia vs Pestonjee Maneckjee and others—F P Pavri.
295-97—Thakurdas D and C—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Meherally Karamsey and another—Payne G and S.
529-96—Edgelow and G—Hassum Hajee Moosa vs Dawood Latiff and other—Ardesir H and D.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

CHIRST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
LENTAL SERVICE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24.
7 p.m.—Litany and address by Rev. Fr. Bullen, S.S.P.

IN the Chancery Division, on Feb. 1, before Mr. Justice Romer, Mr. Farwell, Q C., and Mr. T. L. Wilkinson, on behalf of the plaintiff, Sir Tatton Skyes, applied ex-parte for an interim injunction restraining the defendants, Messrs. Attenborough and Son and Lady Sykes, from selling or parting with certain jewels in the nature of heirlooms, of which the applicant was stated to be the tenant for life, and which were stated to have been pledged by Lady Sykes to Messrs. Attenborough and Sons and advertised as unredeemed pledges for sale by public auction on Thursday, Feb. 3, next. His Lordship granted an injunction extending over Feb. 4, and gave the applicant leave to serve notice of motion for that day.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 23RD OF FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Rate per hour. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date. | RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 30·174 | NW | 2 | 67·6 | 43·2 | 75 | ... | 4·54 | +2·12 |
| Sirsa | 30·165 | WNW | 4 | 71·2 | 42·7 | 59 | ... | 1·28 | −0·18 |
| Delhi | 30·115 | W | 5 | 68·7 | 47·0 | 59 | ... | 2·91 | +0·78 |
| Agra | 30·124 | NW | 5 | 73·5 | 45·9 | 60 | ... | 2·69 | +1·73 |
| Cawnpore | 30·074 | WNW | 5 | 78·2 | 50·0 | 40 | ... | 1·42 | ... |
| Allahabad | 30·061 | WSW | 5 | 79·7 | 50·9 | 69 | ... | 2·39 | +0·81 |
| Jhansi | 30·128 | Calm | 1 | 77·0 | 52·2 | 37 | ... | 1·92 | +0·86 |
| Jacobabad | 30·190 | ENE | 6 | 81·4 | 48·5 | 27 | ... | 0·43 | −0·44 |
| Karachi | 30·145 | ENE | 6 | 81·9 | 50·4 | 28 | ... | 0·43 | −0·84 |
| Jeypore | 30·177 | N | 3 | 77·1 | 44·1 | 44 | ... | 0·56 | −0·64 |
| Ajmere | 30·189 | N | 4 | 74·9 | 39·4 | 47 | ... | 0·22 | −0·55 |
| Deesa | 30·079 | ENE | 14 | 83·7 | 54·1 | 25 | ... | 0·16 | −0·33 |
| Ahmedabad | 30·042 | ENE | 5 | 88·6 | 62·6 | 24 | ... | 0·78 | ... |
| Bhuj | 30·074 | ENE | 19 | 80·8 | 60·0 | 17 | ... | 0·13 | −0·18 |
| Rajkot | 30·057 | NE | 10 | 82·9 | 53·2 | 80 | ... | 0·30 | −0·22 |
| Ghadechi | 29·970 | NNE | 7 | 88·6 | 57·7 | 32 | ... | 0·29 | ... |
| Veraval | 29·909 | NE | 8 | 87·6 | 63·3 | 27 | ... | 0·14 | ... |
| Neemuch | 30·163 | NE | 5 | 80·3 | 50·9 | 49 | ... | 0·54 | −0·36 |
| Indore | 30·090 | NE | 3 | 84·2 | 50·1 | 37 | ... | 0·50 | −0·46 |
| Saugor | 30·111 | NE | 10 | 82·2 | 50·1 | 41 | ... | 1·39 | −0·73 |
| Jubulpore | 30·083 | NNE | 2 | 81·8 | 52·4 | 47 | ... | 3·35 | +1·39 |
| Hoshangabad | 3[illegible]·081 | E | 1 | 86·7 | 56·8 | 40 | ... | 0·50 | −1·15 |
| Khandwa | 30·041 | NE | 4 | 90·2 | 60·1 | 25 | ... | 0·09 | −1·14 |
| Raipur | 30·007 | Calm | 3 | 84·3 | 56·8 | 47 | ... | 1·72 | +0·39 |
| Nagpur | 30·006 | NNE | 5 | 84·8 | 59·2 | 60 | ... | 2·64 | +0·34 |
| Amraoti | 29·983 | ENE | 6 | 89·2 | 60·3 | 26 | ... | 0·66 | −1·20 |
| Akola | 29·986 | E | 5 | 90·0 | 60·4 | 32 | ... | 0·15 | −2·07 |
| Surat | 29·912 | NE | 8 | 89·0 | 63·0 | 34 | ... | 1·68 | +1·43 |
| Malegaon | 29·991 | N | 2 | 87·9 | 54·5 | 37 | ... | 0·10 | −1·11 |
| Bombay | 29·852 | ENE | 14 | 82·7 | 68·0 | 60 | ... | 0·17 | −0·71 |
| Poona | 29·945 | ESE | 5 | 92·5 | 55·4 | 50 | ... | ·07 | −1·60 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·916 | ESE | 3 | 89·8 | 58·0 | 53 | ... | ... | ... |
| Aurangabad | 29·962 | E | 4 | 89·8 | 60·2 | 39 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·932 | SE | 11 | 93·2 | 64·6 | 53 | ... | 0·32 | −1·55 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·864 | SE | 5 | 82·5 | 66·9 | 74 | ... | 0·45 | −0·35 |
| Belgaum | 29·903 | ESE | 7 | 89·7 | 55·9 | 80 | ... | 0·05 | −2·25 |
| Goa | 29·884 | SE | 8 | 82·0 | 70·4 | 86 | ... | 0·49 | ... |
| Karwar | 29·873 | E | 3 | 81·7 | 67·5 | 86 | ... | 0·40 | −2·42 |
| Mangalore | 29·873 | E | 2 | 84·3 | 71·9 | 75 | ... | 0·01 | −3·66 |
| Calicut | 29·866 | E | 7 | 87·3 | 74·0 | 85 | ... | 2·10 | −4·49 |
| Cochin | 29·859 | NNE | M | 90·5 | 75·7 | 70 | ... | 6·22 | −3·48 |
| Bangalore | 22·966 | E | 10 | 84·8 | 61·4 | 78 | ... | 0·50 | −3·90 |
| Secunderabad | 29·945 | E | 12 | 86·7 | 63·6 | 73 | ... | 0·91 | −1·24 |
| Masulipatam | 29·960 | NNE | 8 | 85·1 | 67·1 | 69 | ... | 1·75 | −6·67 |
| Bellary | 29·933 | SE | 4 | 91·7 | 67·7 | 70 | ... | 0·15 | −2·28 |
| Cuddapah | 29·929 | NE | L | 93·1 | 69·6 | 69 | ... | 3·46 | −2·46 |
| Madras | 29·929 | ENE | 6 | 86·5 | 66·0 | 54 | ... | 9·67 | −9·99 |
| Coimbatore | 29·935 | E | 1 | 89·4 | 70·1 | 95 | ... | 3·78 | −1·55 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·909 | C | 5 | 92·5 | 72·4 | 61 | ... | 3·29 | −5·76 |
| Negapatam | 29·890 | NE | 16 | 84·9 | 77·4 | 65 | ... | 11·12 | −19·23 |
| Colombo | 29·850 | NE | 9 | 89·0 | 72·6 | 77 | ... | 23·98 | −0·85 |
| Aden | 29·982 | SSE | 7 | 84·8 | 71·9 | 70 | ... | 0·34 | −0·76 |

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

### SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Ghadechi Saugor, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Sholapur Belgaum, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras Coimbatore and Negapatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Gradients are very steep to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to strong at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bombay, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bhuj, and 14 at Neemuch, Surat, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The temperature both maximum and minimum, is below the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 39° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Nagpur, Calicut, Masulipatam, Bellary, Coimbatore and Colombo. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The barometer is about a tenth below its normal at Bombay and its neighbourhood, and the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. The baric gradients are very steep in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar, Central India and Khandesh, and strong northerly and north-easterly winds are likely to blow there and also on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[ BY TELEGRAPH. ]

SIMLA, FEB. 23.

Wednesday: The barometer has fallen slightly in Verawal and Bombay and risen all in other places. The rise has been very rapid over north-west India. The small local depression which lay over Khandesh yesterday has apparently been transferred westward to the north-east angle of the Arabian sea, and this movement combined with the rapid barometric rise over north-west India has resulted in very steep gradients over north Bombay. The wind remains north-westerly down the gangetic plain and northerly on the bay coasts, but has shifted to north-east and east over the Central parts of the country and North Bombay and to south-east over the centre and west of the Peninsula. The force is strong over several western and central districts and north Bombay. The temperature has risen in Bengal and the Central Provinces and been steady in Burma, North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay and Madras and fallen in Gujarat, Central India, Sind and Rajputana. The mean temperature is low for the time of year except South of the peninsula. The deficiency is large in the Punjab, Rajputana, Lower Bengal, Orissa, and east of the Central Provinces. The weather has been rainless over the whole country.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | inches | 29·843 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees | 75·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | | 67·0 |
| Dew Point | | 62·5 |
| Relative humidity of Air | | ·649 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10) | | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees | 82·7 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m) | | 67·6 |
| General Directions of wind * | | N, NNE, NW, NNW, N. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles | 334 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 73·5 |

TUESDAY.—FEBRUARY 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 69·6 |
| 10 a.m. | 76·2 |
| 2 p.m. | 81·6 |
| 4 p.m. | 81·5 |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Pernambuco Ciara interrupted.

Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica must be written in plain language or A. B. C. Code, and are subject to Goverament censure at Nicaragua.

Communication Bolamo Bessao interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, 5 a.m., Monday the twenty-eighth instant.

## I. M. RAILWAY.

First 8 days of January 1898.

| Description. | 1897. | 1896. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open | 940 | 940 | — | — | — | ... |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, Parcels, &c. | 49,982 | 56,289 | ... | 6,307 | ... | 6,307 |
| Goods | 1,03,560 | 88,015 | 15,545 | ... | 15,545 | ... |
| Other earnings | 3,353 | 3,356 | — | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Total for week | 1,56,895 | 1,47,660 | 9,235 | ... | ... | ... |
| Aggregate | 1,56,895 | 1,47,660 | — | — | 9,235 | — |

## BOMBAY NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

ENTRIES.

THE INTERNATIONAL STAKES.—Rs. 1,500 1 mile.
H H Aga Khan's b aus g Beadman
H H Aga Khan's Aga S Shah's b aus g The Wreck
Mr E McCausland's b aus g Capt Cuttle by Swiveller Eselap
Major Ross b aus m Beulah by Lennox Musketeer mare
Capt Armstrong's b aus g Latimer
H H Maharaja Kunar Arjun Singh Sahib's br aush Auster by Robinson Crusoe Amora
Mr R J Hunter's c aus g Coolalta, by Abercorn-Copra
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Boree by Sweet William-Myal Queen
Mr R B's b aus g Marwarrie
Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs

SELLING RACE.—Rs. 650 1-2 mile.
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Solicitor, Rs. 900
Aga S Shah's c a g Russian, Rs. 500
Mr Alloo Hoosein s g a g Saehim, Rs. 500
Mr Jussuffally Mahomed's b a p Driver, Rs. 500
Mr Jame's b a g Bantam, Rs. 700
Mr B A Davur's g a p Mushoor, Rs. 500
Mr Adamyar Mahomed's g a p Namdar, Rs. 500

THE CONSOLATION STAKES—Rs. 1,000 3-4 mile.
Mr Lyndon's b a p Royal
Major Mercer's br a g Naynawa
Mr B A Davar's c a g Rishan
Mr B's g a p Clown
Mr Adamyar Mahomed's g a g Young Shah
Capt B Levett's b a g Landrail
Mr Jame's b a g Bantam

THE LILLIPUT STAKES—Rs. 1,000, ½ mile.
Mr B's b a p Cadet
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a p Chester
Mr Abdool Waheb Kushram's b a p Blood
Mr Saleh Toomachi's g a p Exile
Messrs Abdool Razak Abeya and Amir's b a p Gladstone

THE STICK STAKES—Rs. 200.
Aga S Shah's g a g Shamshad
Messrs Gordon and Franklin's b aus p Tyro
Mr R B's b aus m Winnal
Mr Kendrick's b a g Reality

THE CHOTA STAKES—Rs. 200.
Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar
Mr R B's b a p Romes

THE LAWN STAKES—Rs. 200.
Aga S Shah's b a p Taisseer
Mr Franklin's c a p Ringleader
Messrs Gordon and Franklin's b aus p Tyro
Mr Ahmed M Bushari's g a g Liverpool
Mr R B's b a p Romeo

MATCH 3½ mile—Rs. 100 each.
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a p Pretender

Bombay, Feb. 23.
CEIL GRAY
Secretary W. I. T. C.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 24th February, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 26th instant at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for commanding officers parade. Dress—Review order, Khaki.

2. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m., on Friday the 25th instant. Members attending should bring rifles, &c. Dress—Any.

3. The Rifle meeting will be held at Coorla from the 28th February to the 5th March inclusive. Copies of the Prospectus have already been issued to officers commanding Companies and can also be seen at Head-quarters, where entries should be made to the Sergt-Major as early as possible.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol H W C Boyne, D Company from 23rd February to 31st March 1898.

5. The following promotions will take effect in F Company from this date:—Lce Sergt V Roberts to be Sergeant, Corpl Q Quintaba to be Lce Sergt, Lce Corpl H Row to be Corporal, and Vol E Coatts to be Lce Corpl, to complete establishment.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 24th February, 1898.

1. The following Sub-divisional Drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Company at Town Hall Compound.

To-day—No 4 Sub-division 8-30 to 9-15 p.m. and No 1 Sub-division 9-15 to 10 p.m. 10 in R M L gun drill.

No 2 Company at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

To-day—Squad drill and Guard Mounting for Nos 3 and 4 Sub-divisions at 8-30 p.m. Wheal Cup Teams No 1 Sub-division 10 in R M L gun drill at 8-30 p.m. and No 2 Sub-division at 9-15 p.m.

All members are particularly requested to attend.

2. The proficiency class will meet at Fort Head-quarters To-day at 8-45 p.m.

3. Bedding, &c., of members going into camp will be received at Both Head-quarters from 7 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday 26th instant

4. The Range will be closed from the 25th February to 7th March 1898, both dates inclusive.

5. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 26th instant as follows:—No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Oval, at 4-15 p.m. sharp, and proceed by train from Church Gate street to Grant Road Station. No. 2 Company will parade at Grant Road Station, at 4-30 p.m., and on arrival of No. 1 Company, the Corps will march thence to Mahaluxmi Fort.

Dress—Full dress with Putties.

6. Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions are requested to inform Head-quarters as soon as possible how many men from their Sub-divisions may be expected in Camp.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A

## PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette*, February 17.)

On relinquishing charge of the Kohat Dist, Mr T H Homan, Extra Judicial Asst Commr, is posted to Dera Ismail Khan, where he assumed charge of his duties on the 12th of Jan 1898.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Mr S Robson, M A, of the Indian Educational Service Bengal, having been transferred to the Indian Educational Service in the Punjab, has been appointed Principal of the Government College, Lahore.

Mr Robson assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 2nd Feb 1898, relieving Mr P G Dallinger, B A, who has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Indian Educational Service of the Punjab.

Mr T W Arnold, B A, having been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to the Indian Educational Service in the Punjab has been appointed Professor of Philosophy in the Government College, Lahore.

Mr Arnold joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 11th Feb 1898, relieving Lala Jiya Ram, M A, who reverted to his substantive appointment as Assistant Professor in the same institution.

Mr C A Macpherson, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Amritsar to the Jullundur District for employment on plague duty.

Mr W G Goldney, Personal Assistant to the Inspr Genl of Police, is transferred to the Simla Dist as Dist Supt of Police.

Mr W A E Lake, Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Inspr-Genl of Police, vice Mr W G Goldney.

Mr E French, Dist Supt of Police, is appointed Assistant to the Inspr-Genl of Police, vice Mr W A E Lake.

Mr L F Robertson, Ex Engr. 3rd grade, temporary rank, from the Kohat Provincial Division to the Rawalpindi Provincial Division.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Feb. 19.)

Mr A C Wiseman, Depy Collr, Meerut, privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from 1st March 1898.

Mr Marshall, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government, to the Agra district as Joint Magte.

Capt A H Gleadowe-Newcomen is granted leave of absence from 4th Feb to 31st Oct 1898.

5th Administrative Batta N-W Provinces Volunteers—Capt W Willsworth to officiate as Comdt, during the absence on leave of Lieut Col W E Cooper or until further orders.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rufford Hall s—3 cases whisky, 20 cases wine, and 5 cases stout, Cutler Palmer and Co; 8 cases soap, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Howick Hall s—77 cases provision, 7 cases medicine, 5 cases table salt, B F Mody; 22 cases medicine, and 5 cases soap, etc, D Dadabhoy; 5 cases wine, Cutler Palmer and Co; 13 packages earthenware, A A Cader; 7 cases medicine, and 8 cases soap, Budroodin Nuzerally; 2 casks wine, B Smith and Co; 135 cases old tom gin, D Dadabhoy; 1 case cheese, and 14 cases oilmenstores, Essoofaily Russooljee.

FROM HULL.

Horatio s—125 barrels chemicals, Sewjee Ramjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—40 cases vermouth, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Incharran s—9 cases glassware, etc, Khackoo Somjee; 2 packages chemicals, etc, M Oster Mayer and Co.
Gutenfels s—4 casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—4 cases glassware, R Somjee.

KISSING is scarcely a subject which one expects to be treated seriously, except, perhaps, by the microbe-maniac, but in the "Nuova Antologia," one of the Italian magazines, Signor Ernesto Mancini writes on "Le forme e l'origine del bacio" with much wisdom and interesting decorum. The origin of kissing he attributes to Venus, giving a long list of the meanings attached to kisses on various parts of the face in the course of history. The Emperor Tiberius promulgated an edit against the custom, but when Christianity took the place of Paganism kissing, like most other things, was put under rules and regulations. A kiss on the mouth was indicative of peace and brotherhood. Kisses on the cheeks, forehead, and hands, were given between persons of the same sex as witness of fraternal feelings. A kiss, however, might be a venal, and according to St. Thomas, a deadly sin, if it was given for the mere pleasure of kissing, and so seriously was the matter regarded that Pope Innocent III. ordered that lay people should kiss a crucifix or a relic instead of kissing the priests. It is undoutedly from this Papal edict that the custom of kissing the crucifix came into fashion.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

DOWN QUILTS, best quality, for the Cold Season, and for Travellers, from Rs. 20.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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COCA WINE—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

THE well-known AERATED WATERS of the Victoria Hotel are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street. Fort.

HAVE YOU seen the new Local Cycling Paper, INDIAN CYCLING REVIEW! Write to NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, or VATCHA BROS., Girgaum, for a copy, and you will be pleased.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

RECEIVED LADIES' COMPANIONS, with Musical Boxes, etc., Rs. 20, 30, and Rs. 40.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India' &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milluers, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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NOTES:

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers were allotted in London yesterday to the extent of six lakhs on Bombay and 2½ lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent. to 112 13-16. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower at £63 1-2 ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 116, and French Rentes at 103 3-4. Paris Exchange on London was 1 1-2 centime higher at 25·28 1-2 fcs. Bar Silver was 1-8d. less at 25 5-8d. per oz. The amount paid into the Bank of England was £100,000.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday last was 2,690,000 quarters, compared with 2,600,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted at 35 1-2s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 385 per 416 lbs., April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal in a firm market ; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 35 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal ; Brown Rapeseed at 34 1-8s. per 416 lbs. February-March shipmennt, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market firm ; Linseed at 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., February-March shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market firm in tone

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals steady ; the Manchester matket was steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 38,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged ; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher all round, extreme quotations being 3 5-16d. per lb. for February and 3 21-64d. for June-July deliveries.

The New York Cotton market was closed yesterday.

Our local market for Cotton has been steady to-day, and a larger business has been done at current rates. Exporters bought 1,600 bales, and the Mills 11,900 bales ; total, 13,500 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 9,644 | bales. |
| Wheat | 10,732 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,857 | " |
| Rapeseed | 1,901 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 8,518 | " |
| Castorseed | 1,166 | " |
| Rice | 1,277 | " |

FREIGHTS continue unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter were reported, but for Bank Paper there was no enquiry, and during the day 1s. 4d. was reported for Cash. The market closes firm as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 3 31-32d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 3 31-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 1-32d. | " |
| Credits do. | 1s. 4 5-32d. | " |
| Francs do. | 1·70½ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations opened this morning at 96 1-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 96 5-16 for the Settlement, with 88 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—David Mills have advanced Rs. 35 ; Currimbhoy, Rs. 10 ; and Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 20.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain J Wilson, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta ( 8th February ) brought a cargo of 6,180 tons of coal.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Yamaguchi Maru, 2,038 tons, Captain S Kawamuro, will sail to-day for China and Japan, with a general cargo, and Mr J Tokase, and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain W Packham, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs Alli Fray, two others and four children, Lieutenant Travers, Mr J Munshi, Sergt Major and Mrs Griffith, Mr Javeralli and friend, Mrs Dyer and 65 deck.

### ARRIVAL.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Simla, transport | Field | Southampton, Feb 2 |

### DEPARTURE.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Gisela s | Bretich | Japan |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Patna, Packham, for the Persian Gulf
" Yamaguchi Maru, Kawamuro, for Japan

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Verona, for China, &c
" Stolzenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen
" Blue Cross, for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Liverpool
" Culna, for Calcutta, &c
" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf and Karachi
" * Birdoswald, for Dunkirk, Havre and Liverpool
* To arrive.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th February, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 8th February, 1898 :—

| | Feb. 8. | | | Feb. 15. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 83,50,000 | 0 | 0 | 83,50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c. | 1,54,45,340 | 3 | 11 | 1,61,12,661 | 5 | 6 |
| Other Deposits, &c. | 4,58,56,987 | 11 | 0 | 4,76,27,751 | 5 | 6 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 4,83,919 | 0 | 8 | 4,91,000 | 2 | 6 |
| Sundries | 19,08,783 | 15 | 4 | 19,72,005 | 1 | 2 |
| Rs. | 9,20,45,030 | 14 | 11 | 9,45,53,467 | 14 | 8 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Government Securities | 25,01,360 | 0 | 0 | 31,74,300 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorised Invtmts. | 73,76,340 | 0 | 6 | 73,22,340 | 0 | 6 |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities | 2,07,09,900 | 1 | 6 | 2,06,32,581 | 6 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit do. | 2,24,03,182 | 4 | 0 | 2,33,45,045 | 4 | 1 |
| Bills Discounted, &c. | 1,34,97,164 | 6 | 10 | 1,37,35,371 | 0 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks | 12,31,200 | 3 | 8 | 11,68,077 | 14 | 0 |
| Bullion | 2,871 | 3 | 0 | 2,871 | 3 | 0 |
| Dead Stock | 13,16,137 | 6 | 5 | 13,11,406 | 9 | 0 |
| Stamps | 9,907 | 6 | 0 | 9,523 | 4 | 6 |
| Sundries | 13,16,577 | 13 | 6 | 13,09,724 | 10 | 5 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 69,41,055 | 5 | 6 | 66,31,590 | 2 | 4 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,47,39,334 | 12 | 6 | 1,59,10,636 | 8 | 11 |
| Rs. | 9,20,45,030 | 14 | 11 | 9,45,53,467 | 14 | 8 |

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 15th February 1898.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office | 15,13,350 | Inc. |
| Do. at Branches | 8,46,028 | Dec. |
| Other Deposits | 17,70,764 | Inc. |
| Post Bills | 7,081 | do. |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Bank's Investments | 6,18,940 | Inc. |
| Loans | 77,319 | Dec. |
| Accounts of Credit | 9,41,863 | Inc. |
| Mercantile Bills | 2,38,207 | do. |
| Cash at Head Office | 3,09,465 | Dec. |
| Cash at Branches | 11,71,302 | Inc. |

## B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January, 1898, on 461 Miles open.

| — | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 63,000 | 1,75,000 | 4,000 | 2,42,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 137 | 379 | 9 | 525 |
| For previous 3 weeks of half-year. | 2,02,000 | 5,58,000 | 12,000 | 7,72,000 |
| Total for 4 weeks | 2,65,000 | 7,33,000 | 16,000 | 10,14,000 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,02,283 | 1,74,301 | 8,282 | 2,84,766 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 222 | 378 | 18 | 618 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 4,67,783 | 6,63,548 | 17,014 | 11,48,345 |

Decrease for the week ........ Rs. 42,766
Ditto, to date ........ " 1,34,345

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HOLLAND—February 22, at Bombay, the wife of Commander G. E. Holland, D. S. O., R. I. M., of a son.

HOPKINS—February 23, at Mazagon, Bombay, the wife of R. B. H. Hopkins, of a son.

DEATH.

MEHRJI—February 23, at the residence of the late Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Cooper, Cumballa Hill, Mr. Burjorji Pallonji Mehrji, Senior Partner, Messrs. Mehrji Johnston and Co., of pneumonia. His remains will be carried from the above residence to the Towers of Silence this (Thursday) morning, at 7-30.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STIRLING—February 18, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Capt W E H Stirling, 23rd W L I, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LOGAN—DAVIES—February 19, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon W W Elwes, M A, assisted by the Rev Arthur Acheson Williams, M A, Ernest Robert, son of the late Mr David Logan, Chief Engineer, S I Ry, to Lucy Acworth, daughter of Mr Justice Davies, I C S.

DEATHS.

BROWN—February 19, at Disharghar, Barakar, from an accident, Robert Brown, Assistant Manager, Equitable Coal Co. Ld, beloved husband of Mary Hannah Brown, aged 30.

REMFRY—February 11, at Truro, Cornwall, Leonard Remfry, M A, M D, F R C S, aged 36.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*_* ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

THE Government have been very severely taken to task by their own supporters for their supposed weakness in withdrawing the demand that Talienwan should be made a free port, as a set-off to the Russian occupation of Port Arthur. One of their warmest supporters writes that the whole country is in an agony of humiliating anxiety, lest after all their brave words and even the threat of war, the Ministry have given way and yielded the claim to a free port and equality in all concessions to the Powers leagued against us in the Far East. "Under Gladstone we had the experience of Majuba and Khartoum ; Rosebery allowed Siam to be partitioned while he tamely looked on. But under Lord Salisbury the nation believed that its interests and its honour would be firmly upheld. Every Englishman, irrespective of party, approved and applauded the declaration that Great Britain would maintain her rights in China even at the cost of war. Even Morley expressed satisfaction that encroaching rivals were bluntly told that there is a limit to forbearance, and sobered by being brought face to face with realities and possibilities. Now to find that all this parade of firmness means nothing, and that while Russia remains at Port Arthur we no longer insist on the opening of a new treaty port in that neighbourhood, and the Government fatuously accepts the assurances of Russia and Germany that the ports ceded to them shall be open to the traders of all nations, is exasperating and destroys the confidence hitherto placed in Lord Salisbury's capacity and resolution." The *St. James's Gazette* and the *Globe* write very much in the same strain. Even the *Standard* more than hints disappointment and censure. The *Overland Mail*, edited by a politician of considerable experience in Parliament and out of it, qualifying him to gauge the trend of opinion, asserts that the news from Pekin that the Government had modified the stiffness of its terms to China, and abandoned the demand for the opening of Talienwan as a free port, excited public feeling to an extent and with a unanimity exceeding the demonstration of approval when the Government sent the flying squadron to sea in answer to the menace of German intervention in the Transvaal. The Conservative press in London and the provinces sent up a chorus of indignant protest, and the best friends of the Ministry, we are told, tremble "lest they should have compromised the position they took up with such an air of masterly decision" by failing to act up to the bold declarations made so recently in the face of the world. It is very unfortunate for any Ministry that their own supporters should be foremost in denunciation, and that any commendation doled out comes from the leaders of the Opposition. That certainly seems to be the case in respect to the action of the Government in the present phase of the Chinese question. But it does not follow that the Government are to blame because they have taken a course which nearly all their supporters condemn. When the demand that Talienwan should be made a free port was first mooted, and Her Majesty's warships were sent thither, apparently to add emphasis to the claim, we pointed out the danger and the folly of that proceeding. Talienwan was the basis of the military operations by which three years ago the Japanese isolated and captured Port Arthur, some forty miles distant. Such a demand if seriously made was certain to evoke strenuous opposition on the part of Russia, which could count on the support not only of France, but of Germany. It was no secret that the latter power occupied Kiaochau with the consent and connivance of her formidable neighbour. On the principle of *do ut des* the Government of Berlin would act with Russia in a controversy with Great Britain affecting her position in Port Arthur. Considerations of general policy, which render it incumbent on Germany to cultivate intimate relations with Russia, make it certain that in any conflict in the Further East, the dual alliance may count on the co-operation of the Emperor William. We observed that in case of any rupture between Great Britain and the Continental Powers the quarrel would be fought out, not in the North Pacific, but in seas where the much-talked-of alliance with Japan would be useless to Great Britain.

It has long been obvious to all who have studied the conditions of the problem, that Russia would seek to be even with us in fields of action very remote from Port Arthur and Talienwan. This is precisely what has happened. One of the critics who denounce the Government for not following up the warlike pronouncements which met with such general approval, deplores the fact that Russia is pursuing her usual tactics in endeavouring to distract attention from the critical situation in the Far East by promptly shifting the centre of her diplomatic activity to the West and threatening to stir up a commotion in Eastern Europe. It might have been foreseen that Russia would pursue her usual tactics if she found her policy in the Far East seriously endangered. That it was challenged is indisputable. We are distinctly told that "the merit of the policy announced by the Government which specially struck the popular imagination" was that if Talienwan became a free port, the strategical value of Port Arthur to Russia vanished, and all prospect of creating a Russian sphere of influence in Northern China would vanish with it. As one paper expresses it, this was a direct challenge to Russia. Those who threw up their caps in exultation when the challenge was made might have asked themselves what would happen if it were accepted. For one thing the Government would have to choose between fighting a great military power which might not impossibly have the armed support of two other Powers of equal strength and resources and modifying its demands. It is absurd to censure the Foreign Office for declining to risk a war with a coalition the most formidable the world has seen since the fall of Napoleon, rather than withdraw a request for the opening of another free port, the commercial value of which is of the smallest. It is now stated that the Government never preferred such a demand, and some colour is given to this statement by the authoritative announcement from the Foreign Office as to the conditions China has accepted—the admission of foreign and native steamers to all inland waters and the opening of a treaty port in Hunan within two years. It cannot be denied that there was some excuse for the widespread belief that the Government had put its foot down in this matter. The Chancellor of the Eexchequer's reference to the determination of the Government to maintain our influence unimpaired even at the cost of war, was everywhere held to mean that the Cabinet had counted the cost and was prepared to fight rather than yield one iota of the prescribed conditions. The American papers put the declaration in epigrammatic form : "The policy of England is, open ports and cannon to keep them open."

It may well be that the Government mentioned Talienwan in the negotiations in order to be in a position to make "a graceful concession" in regard to that port while insisting upon matters of greater importance. That would be excusable in diplomatic fence. But it is clear that the mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease in support of the supposed policy of Government, did not trouble themselves to think the question out whether they really believed that Talienwan would be worth a war, at all events they wrote as if they did. They are now cursing the idols which they fondly hoped would work miracles for the gratification of their worshippers. They are inexpressibly angry because Lord Salisbury has declined to attempt the impossible. No one seems to have thought it possible that an apparent threat might embitter the Powers to which it was addressed. The possibility that they might retort, not necessarily in winged words, but by diplomatic action in some other direction, never occurred to any of the publicists who are so angry that Lord Salisbury, having put his foot down on a nest of vipers, should consider it the part of a man of sense to take it up again. The Government has been confronted with what may be termed a recrudescence of the Eastern question in which Russia and Turkey play the principal roles. The former has suddenly assumed a menacing attitude towards the latter. The Tsar announced to the Sultan in language so abrupt that the Ambassador hesitated to communicate it, that he desired the immediate appointment of Prince George of Greece to the Governorship of Crete—a candidature favoured by England. Simultaneously Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, at the instance of Russia, addressed a peremptory memorandum to the Porte, complaining of the shameful oppression of Bulgarian Christians in Macedonia and the outraging of Bulgarian women, and threatening immediate intervention if redress was not instantly given. Large forces have been massed on the Armenian frontier, and the occupation of that province is spoken of as a measure that may become necessary at any moment. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* discloses the true inwardness of this intimation. Asia Minor is denuded of its garrisons which are absent in Thessaly, under Edim Pasha, who is reorganising his army with a view to a possible conflict in the Baltic. The Sultan's Asiatic dominions might be overrun by a Russian army before Edim Pasha could march eastwards. The intention manifestly is to bring the Sultan to understand that he must submit to the dictation of Russia and obey whatever orders come to him from St. Petersburg. It is stated that the Sultan, submitting to the pressure, has granted permission for the passage of Russian warships through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, on the sole condition that they do not anchor in the Straits. On the other hand, the Tsar has ceased to urge the appointment of Prince George to the Governorship of Crete. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* leaves us in no doubt as to the true cause of the sudden change of Russian policy in the Near East. "The firm attitude shown by England" in respect to China "is understood to have been an additional reason for bringing matters in the east of Europe to an issue, prior to an eventual struggle in the Far East. The struggle, Russian statesmen calculate, cannot possibly take place for some time—say before several months at least. Some people believe it will not be before a year or so is past—first, because neither England nor Russia nor France is at this moment represented in Chinese waters in full strength ; secondly, because the important factor, Japan, is compelled to play a waiting game until at least some of her warships under construction are finished and delivered, and lastly, because to judge by former experience, England will exhaust every means to obtain an understanding with Russia before fighting, and negotiations on such subjects must take a long time. The pause necessitated by such circumstances, it is further and rightly considered by the Tsar and Count Mouravieff, could best be used for making matters clear in Eastern Europe." In other words, the quarrel in the Far East will hasten the denouement in the Near East.

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THE Bill to revise the Criminal Procedure Code which was introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council, in October last, has now been reported on by the Select Committee to whose members Mr. Chalmers paid a warm tribute for spending twenty long days in considering the measure. A large body of opinion, administrative, legal, and non-official, was before the Committee in the form of no less than seventy printed memorandums and representations on the Bill. In almost every clause some verbal alteration has been effected, but in many cases the emendations made by the Select Committee have gone far beyond mere alteration of phraseology, and some of these in the earlier portion of the Code may be noted. In the preliminary clauses the Committee have exhibited a conservative tendency by rejecting proposed new definitions of several of the most commonly used words in the Code, and retaining the existing definitions. The Clause which enpowers local Governments to appoint special Magistrates has been qualified by the insertion of the words "for such term as the Local Government may by general or special order direct." Clause 20, relating to the transfer of the duties of the Bombay Court of Petty Sessions to the Presidency Magistrates has been omitted, on the representation of the Bombay Government that it is obsolete and unnecessary. The recommendation of the Madras Government that all Presidency Magistrates should be subordinate to Chief Presidency Magistrates lead the Committee to adhere to the proposal that the former officers should be empowered to lay down rules for all the Presidency Courts with the previous sanction of the local Government, although objections have been raised in Calcutta to this arrangement, on the ground that such subordination does not exist. The Committee suggest that the Local Government in sanctioning rules under the clause should "pay such regard as it thinks right to existing practice." But this suggestion is by no means binding, and will scarcely meet the objections raised by the Calcutta City Courts. Upon the suggestion of the Bombay High Court the Committee have dispensed with the necessity provided in Clause 31, for confirmation of sentences passed by Assistant Sessions Judges where such sentences exceed four years. The reason for this change is a sound one—"For the most part such confirmation is simply a preliminary to an appeal, and interposes a useless formality which delays the hearing of an appeal on the merits." For the same reason confirmation of sentences passed by specially empowered magistrates is abandoned. The power to pass concurrent as well as consecutive sentences in cases of transportation or imprisonment is so obviously desirable that it is a matter for surprise that the addition made to the Bill by the Committee to give such authorisation to the Courts, thus following the English procedure, was not made years ago. The change will not merely mitigate severe sentences ; it will also, as the report points out, discourage frivolous appeals. In the "General Provisions" of the Code several "illustrations" which were placed in the draft Bill have been excised as unnecessary, or worse, and for similar reasons several proposed new-sub-sections have been abandoned. For instance, the proposal to invest a Criminal Court with powers to investigate interpleader claims for attached property has been given up, and such claims will be in Civil Courts. Provision is made in Clause 103, that where a person is searched under a search warrant he shall be entitled to a list of all things taken from him. Clause 107 has been so amended as to permit of proceedings being taken by Chief Presidency or District Magistrates against persons outside their jurisdiction who have been instituting breaches of the peace within such jurisdiction. The reservation of this power for the highest magisterial authority of the District or Presidency City is a wise one, for, as the Committee point out, such power requires very careful exercise.

So far all appears to have been plain sailing in the committee, but the new Clause 108 of which Government gave notice on December 20th last, enabling Magistrates to take security for good behaviour from persons disseminating seditious matter, gave rise to protracted discussion. Its insertion even in the greatly modified form approved by the majority has called forth strong minutes of dissent from the two Native members of the Committee, Mr. Sayani and Mr. Bishambar Nath. The jurisdiction to take security for good behaviour for sedition or criminal intimidation of Judges is confined to Chief Presidency and District Magistrates or specially empowered Presidency and First Class Magistrates ; the references to "obscene matter" and "defamatory matter," to which so much objection was rightly taken, have been cut out ; and the sentences of the lower Courts are to subjected to revision, so that the High Court may act on its own motion as well as on that of the party aggrieved. But these limitations do not lead Mr. Sayani to regard the Clause as anything else but "most objectionable." He urges that it should be omitted, or failing that, should not be put in force in any case without previous Government sanction ; that the period of security for good behaviour should be reduced from a year to one month and securities should not be required. Mr. Bishambar Nath is equally emphatic in his condemnation, and regards the clauses as "calculated to bring all newspapers under the complete control of Magistrates, many of whom might not be indisposed to give effect to the provisions of the clause upon mere information." He urges with Mr. Sayani that the sanction of the Local Government should be required before the Magistrate can take security for good behaviour from persons disseminating seditious matter. We are inclined to think that this concession to the suspicion and distrust with which the new Clause has been met should be made, for it would do more than anything else to remove the risks that are believed to exist of personal dislike of particular writers leading a Magistrate perhaps unconsciously to attach undue weight to the "information" upon which the section permits him to act. The principle of Government sanction to prosecute is applicable in prosecutions for sedition, and we cannot think that similar sanction in the smaller cases contemplated under Clause 108 of the present Bill would be injurious to the interests of good Government. The change would at least have this advantage, that it would ensure consideration of each case on its merits by a tribunal whose impartiality would stand in no danger of being influenced by purely local prejudices. It may be hoped that when the Procedure Bill is considered in detail Government will be able to provide this further safeguard against the possible abuse of the provision.

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THE Port Officer of Bombay, yesterday, received the following telegram from the Central Meteorological Office :—"A storm signal area of low pressure and of strong squally cyclonic winds exists over the North coast angle of the Arabian Sea. Caution is necessary. Hoist cautionary flag signal and will telegraph again, whether disturbed weather is increasing or passing away."

THE Earl of Ava, Lord Dufferin's son, and Mr. Cecil Baring are reported from New York, where they have recently been staying, to be on their way to Klondike or its neighbourhood, in connection with a mining scheme in which the Duke of Teck, the Marquis of Dufferin, Mr. Ogden Mills, and other prominent men are said to be interested. The organisation of this scheme, it is reported, has been in consideration for more than a year, but the Klondike discoveries are said to have "hastened its consummation."

THE University students' strike against the language ordinance threatens to extend to all Austria.

THE village of Randogne, near Sierre, in the Canton of Valais, Switzerland, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

IZZET BEY, the Sultan's private secretary, is reported to have been suddenly arrested on the charge of high treason.

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## THE MUTINY OF SUDANESE AT UGANDA.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Sudanese mutineers have crossed the Nile, and no further news has been received regarding them.

## THE FRENCH ADVANCE IN SOKOTO.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Salisbury, replying to a question, said that M. Hanotaux had informed Sir Edward Monson that if the incident regarding the French advance in Sokoto had occurred, which he doubted, it was against the wishes and instructions of the French Government.

## CHINESE CONCESSIONS CONFIRMED.

The Foreign Office has issued a statement confirming the *Times'* Peking telegram of the 21st inst. regarding the concessions made by China, which are due to the representations made by Sir Claude Macdonald.

The internal waterways are to be opened in June, and moreover the Inspector-General of Customs will be a Britisher so long as British trade at the Chinese ports exceeds that of any other Power.

## CHINESE LOAN CONCLUDED.

China has concluded a loan of sixteen millions sterling at four and a-half per cent. interest with the Hongkong and Shanghai and the German Asiatic Banks.

## OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Wootton Isaacson, Member of Parliament for the Stepney division of the Tower Hamlets.

[Mr. Frederick Wootton Isaacson, who was 62 years of age, was early in life in "silk," later enjoyed an experience in West-end trade, and was then president of the Nantyglo Coal and Iron Company. He was also an energetic member of the People's Entertainment Society, and took deep personal interest in the welfare of the children of his constituents. He did some Volunteering, and was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and also Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, to which, however, his own contributions are unknown to fame. He was a son of Mr. Frederick Isaacson, of Mildenhall, Suffolk, and was educated by the Rev. Dr. Jennings, and married to the only daughter of Herr von Jaeger, the Frankfort banker.]

## BENGAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

In the second round of the Bengal Tennis Tournament, to-day, Mr. Hallward, of Calcutta, beat Mr. H. J. Clark, by two sets to love, the first being won by six to one; and the second closely contested throughout, Clark leading at five to four, and being eventually beaten by vantage games only.

Mr. Kidd also met Mr. Noladaru, and beat him as he liked, the latter only scoring one game in two sets.

The trophy now lies practically between Messrs. Kidd and Hallward.

## THE RECENT POLO ACCIDENT.

Mr. Latham, who was hurt last week at polo, has now been for four days unconscious, and shows no signs to-night of a change.

## DEARTH OF STEAMERS FOR PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

Only 708 pilgrims have so far been shipped from Chittagong, and it is now officially announced that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to procure steamers for pilgrim traffic, it is unlikely, owing to the demand for freight, that any more steamers will be available this season for pilgrims.

The Bengal Government, therefore, advice persons thinking of proceeding to the Hedjaz to defer their purpose until next year, thereby saving themselves the risk of needless expense and disappointment.

## THEFT BY A WHITE-WASHING PARTY.

### ACCUSED PUNISHED HEAVILY.

POONA, FEB. 23.

In December last a theft of Rs. 4,000 occurred in the house of a Hindu woman, named Janakibai. A disinfecting and lime-washing party, consisting of five men, of which three were mukadums of the Municipality, one police constable, and one plague inspector, were tried before the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge. The theft occurred after the woman was sent to the Hindu Plague Hospital. Some of the property was taken in charge by the plague authority. The white-washing party came, and found currency notes and jewellery concealed in brass caskets, and broke them open, carrying the contents away.

The Judge sentenced Ragunath, the mukadum, to one year; Shamrao and Narayan, also mukadams, to eighteen months each; and Sukaram, the police constable, to two years; while Thomas Fernandez, the plague inspector, was discharged.

## THE SINNAR RIOTS.

SINNAR, FEB. 23.

The riot cases commenced before Mr. Hardikar, the Special Magistrate. Forty accused were placed before the Magistrate for trial. The police inspector prosecuted. No pleader appeared for the defence. Four witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and they stated about the meeting in Parachi Ambrai, the common object being to destroy the plague materials and kill Raje Akut and others, the burning of plague sheds, throwing of stones at the kutcheri, and identified some of the accused before the court.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, FEB. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 23.

French mail steamers Yarra, from China, and Dupleix, from Calcutta, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Laos, which left Bombay on the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., reached Aden, on Tuesday, the 22nd, at 10 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownuggur | 2 28-32. |

The Manchester Market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 112 13-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 103 3-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 116 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 63 1-2 |
| Bar Silver | 25 5-8 |

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd February 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

| Via. | Latest Dates. | | | Time occupied in transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hours. | Minutes |
| Turkey | 22 | 2 | 47p.m. | 8 | 8 |
| Teheran | 23 | 3 | 19 p.m. | .. | 43 |
| Suez | 23 | 2 | 45 p.m. | .. | 19 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 23rd February 1898.

| — | Maximum Time. | | Minimum Time. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| From Calcutta | .. | 56 | .. | 2 |
| " Karachi | .. | 7 | .. | 1 |
| " Madras | .. | 19 | .. | 3 |

# THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

## THE ZAKKA KHELS.

### EXPECTED SUBMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

News to hand last night from the frontier reports all quiet, and the prospects of a settlement with the Zakka Khels decidedly hopeful.

## THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

General Strahan, Director-General of the Survey Department, has been granted eighteen months' extension of service from next May.

## THE TROOPS TO MOMBASSA.

THE 4th Bombay Rifles, which have been ordered to Mombassa, will leave Ahmedabad, to-day, at 4 p.m., and will arrive to-morrow morning, at 8-30 a.m., at the Colaba station, whence they will march to the Government Dockyard for embarkation on board the Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie. The 4th Bombay Rifles consist of 7 officers, 9 native officers, 379 non-commissioned officers and men, 42 followers, 7 horses, and 1 pony, also Section D, No. 46 Native Field Hospital, which accompanies the regiment. The Dalhousie will sail to-morrow (Friday) as soon as the troops are on board, under the command of Commander Lt. L. S. Warden. The following are the names of the officers:—Major W. Quentin, Captain C. T. Fry, Lieutenants C. Ford, W. F. Stevenson, W. Brikford, D. Will, and Surgeon-Lieut. K. V. Kukday, of the 4th Bombay Rifles; and Captain C. O. O. Tanner, 29th Bombay Infantry.

Under instructions from Bombay Command Head-Quarters, Surgeon-Lieutenant K. V. Kukday, I. M. S., in Medical Charge, 8th Bombay Infantry, at Baroda, comes to Bombay to take charge of Section D, No. 46 Native Field Hospital, under orders for Mombassa. Surgeon-Captain J. H. MacDonald, I. M. S., at present on sick leave in Bombay, proceeds to Baroda to assume medical charge of the 8th Bombay Infantry.

## ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Simla, Captain C. L. W. Field, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Southampton, which port she left on the 2nd instant, and called at Port Said on the 12th, Suez on the 13th, and Aden on the 17th idem. She has brought drafts of the Royal Horse Artillery; Field Artillery; Eastern Division, R. A.; Southern Division, R. A.; Western Division, R. A.; Mountain Artillery; 1st Royal West Surrey Regiment; 1st Royal Fusiliers; 2nd Welsh Regiment; 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, etc., consisting of 48 officers, 14 ladies, and 2 children, 10 Warrant officers, 8 women, and 17 children, 1,119 non-commissioned officers and men, 46 women, and 50 children. During the voyage from Southampton to Gibraltar north-westerly gales and squally weather were experienced, thence to Malta fresh northerly gales and squally weather. From Malta to Port Said the Simla met strong north-westerly winds, squally weather, and rain, and from Suez to Bombay moderate winds and fine weather. All the troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock. The baggage guard and working party (strength, 4 officers and 200 men), under a Field officer, left the ships's side at 11-0 a.m., in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore moved into barges at 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m., and landed at the Sassoon Dock. The troops were conveyed to Deolali and Poona by three troop trains. The first train to Deolali started at 6-5 p.m., with 12 officers, 411 men, 29 women, 34 children, and 10 followers, of the Royal Horse Artillery, Mountain Artillery, Field Artillery, Eastern Division, R.A., Medical officer, and the families of all troops. The second train to Deolali started at 6-35 p.m., with 8 officers, 416 men, and 10 followers, of the Southern and Western Divisions, R.A., 1st Royal West Surrey Regiment, 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, 1st Royal Fusiliers, the Medical Officer, and all heavy baggage. The 3rd train to Poona started at 7-20 p.m., with 6 officers, 209 men, 4 women, and 9 children, and 10 followers, of the R. H. A. Batteries, J, L, and S Field Batteries, R. A., Western Division, R.A., 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, and the Medical Officer. Appended is the list of officers:—

Lieut Col and Mrs Bannister, R A
Major and Mrs C N Simpson and 2 children, R A
Surgn Major and Mrs J Maconochi, A M Staff
Surg Major and Mrs J W Beatty, A M Staff
Major and Mrs C R H Hardy, Cheshire Regt
Major and Hon R Tyrwhitt, R A
Capt A H Short, R H A
Capt and Mrs J E W Headlam, R H A
Capt C G Watson, R A
Capt Hon and Mrs H D Napier, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs I M Usborne, R A
Capt and Mrs G R M Church, R A
Capt L D Fraser, R A
Capt C O Head, R A
Lieut and Mrs H de L Walters, R A
Lieut and Mrs H A Young, Ordn Dept
Lieut A L R Thomson, R H A
Lieut E E C Dalghish, Dorset Regt
Lieut W J B Rhodes, 2nd Welsh Regt
Lieut and Mrs J R L Garrard, 5th Dra Guards
Lieut N E Tilney, R H A
Lieut J C Hanna, R A
Lieut R E Bond, Yorks Regt
Lieut F W H Walshe, R H A
Surgn Lieut G B Riddick, A M Staff
Surgn Lieut and Mrs Swabey A M Staff
Lieut F A Isles, RE
Surgn Lieut H Hewetson, A M Staff
Lieut A G Arbuthnot, R A
Lieut W F Sweney, R Fusiliers
Lieut S D FitzGerald, 11th Hussars
2nd Lieut W H Annesley, 1st R W Kent Regt
2nd Lieut N E Swan, 2nd York Regt
2nd Lieut J A Doig, 2nd K O S Borderers
2nd Lieut H Armstrong, 2nd K O S Borderers
2nd Lieut P R Creed, 3rd Rifle Brigade
2nd Lieut J L Fisher, 1st R Fusiliers
2nd Lieut H Cartwright, 1st Northampton
Miss E A Wildman, I Nursing Service
Rev H W Robinson, Acting C E Chaplain
Rev H M Carter, Acting R E Chaplain
2nd Lieut S C Birch, D C L Infantry
2nd Lieut R E Ramsden, R A
2nd Lieut E de H Smith, R A
2nd Lieut C H Bennett, 1st R West Surrey
2nd Lieut P N Worthington, 1st Norfolk
2nd Lieut C E M Walker, 1st Somerset L I
2nd Lieut J O Greenwood, 1st R West Kent
2nd Lieut F Pope, 1st Northampton

## DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, will sail, to-morrow, for Karachi, with the 22nd Bombay Infantry, en route to Quetta, and details, consisting of 6 officers, 2 ladies, 1 Warrant officer, 1 child, 10 European details, 16 native officers, 614 men-rank-and-file, 38 public and 27 private followers, 8 women, and 12 children. The details and 100 men and the heavy baggage of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will be embarked to-day from the Sassoon Dock. The remainder of the troops will be embarked to-morrow morning. Subjoined is the list of officers:—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. F. C. Thatcher, Surg.-Major P. J. Damania, Captain H. Nurse, Lieut. T. H. Keogh, and Lieut. A. G. Thomson, of the 22nd Bo. Infantry; Lieut. J. H. Parker, Wiltshire Regt., and wife of Captain Usborne, R. A.

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A MONUMENT has been unveilled at Marseilles to the memory of the "Conquerors of Timbuctoo," that is of Colonel Bonier and his companions, who were slaughtered at Goudam by the Tuaregs on January 15, 1894. Some dissatisfaction has been caused, to which M. Marc Landry gives expression in the "Moniteur de la Flotte." The true conquerors, he says, were Lieutenant Boiteux, commanding the Niger flotilla, and his naval comrades, who entered the place on December 12, 1893. They were under the orders of Colonel Bonnier, it is true, but they had defeated the Tuaregs at Timbuctoo, and it was in pursuing their assailants that the colonel fell. M. Landry exerted every effort to have the dead men described as "heroes" and not "conquerors," and now, he says, to complete the injustice, the names of Sub-Lieutenant Aube, son of the Admiral-Minister, and Warrant Officer Le Dantec, who were killed at Timbuctoo itself, are omitted from the tablet on the pedestal of the monument.

WHEN reviewing Dr. Ernest Gardener's book on the tombs of Hellas we expressed the hope that classical archæology might soon become an essential part of classical teaching. Since then Professor Gardener has made his first experiment with a vacation series of archæological lecturers to masters of public schools. Arrangements have been considered for a series of lectures and discussions next summer at one of the Universities. The question of choice between classical and modern subjects is seldom put rightly. It is entirely a question of method and of adaptation of subject to learner. The preliminary grammar-grinding of the old method it enough to destroy love for the classics even in the minds of boys naturally fitted to appreciate them. To force boys with a natural preference for chemistry and microbes through the classical mill is cruel and idiotic. Professor Gardener has chosen an excellent way to render classical study a living interest.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 4.

CONSIDERABLE discussion is now rife in regard to a gold standard for India. Mr. L. C. Probyn read a paper the other day before the Royal Colonial Institute on a Gold standard for the Empire. He recalled a prediction he made in 1890, that gold would sooner or later become the measuring monetary standard of the whole British Empire, and suggested the probability of its early fulfilment. The transition of various countries to a gold standard, he said, had made the position of the silver-using countries of the British Empire more isolated, while the attainment of a gold standard was being helped by increased gold production. There would be advantages in adopting the gold sovereign unit for the whole Empire, but this was not necessary for unity of standard, all that was needed being that, without interfering with the different monetary units, all bargains should be in certain defined amounts of gold, and all current money representing those defined amounts of gold should be as good as the gold represented. In the case of India the State paper currency system afforded the opportunity for acquiring and holding gold in the place of the silver reserve, thus practically securing the convertibility of the rupee without setting aside any other gold bullion for its redemption and without any charge on the Treasury. The same principle could be applied to Ceylon and Mauritius. In the Straits Settlements also, the dollars might best be placed on a gold basis by being made exchangeable into bullion instead of into severeigns. Mr. Probyn referred to the West India currency system, which, he said, though theoretically unsound, has not proved practically inconvenient, and he suggested that arrangements might be made with the Colonial Bank under which the Imperial Government should undertake the whole expense of keeping up the supply of silver and copper coins on condition of the bank undertaking to issue its notes in exchange for gold bullion under certain conditions, and to redeem in the same metal any of its notes presented for the purpose in parcels of, say, 1,000*l.* or $5,000. Summarising, Mr. Probyn pointed out that all the monetary systems of the Empire might be arranged on a gold basis under one or other of five systems, and that the demand on the gold stock of the world caused by the extention of the gold standard to the whole Empire would at most be 20,000,000*l.* an amount less than the annual increase in the gold production of the world which has taken place since 1894. In conclusion he pointed out that a prevention of a further fall in the value of currency units in countries not now gold using would really facilitate the adoption of bi-metallism if the bi-metallic cause hereafter triumphed, and that the closure of the mints of India has had a comparatively very small effect on the quantity of silver she has absorbed.

In opening the discussion, Nr. Moreton Frewen, whom the Chairman called upon as a bi-metallist, described the direction of Mr. Probyn's scheme as wrong, and even reactionary. Referring to India, he said that that country had just been in the throes of pestilence and famine. Under such circumstances one would expect that the business of the country would have suffered, and that the demand for money would be small. Instead of that, however, the Bank rate went up to 12 and 14 per cent., and at times money could not even be borrowed at that percentage on Government securities. That, he declared, was the consequence of tampering with the currency. He contended that the present famine was no food famine, but a money famine. In his opinion a large proportion of the victims of last year were really the victims of the Indian Government. Mr. Herbert Gibbs asked why it was supposed that 15,000,000*l.* of gold would be sufficient to maintain an effective gold standard in India. France, he said, had a large amount of over valued silver in circulation, and yet found it necessary to keep 85,000,000*l.* of gold in the Bank of France. Mr. H. Schmidt contended that if the experiment of a gold standard in India were tried there would be such a large amount of misery that it would not last long. Sir Henry Cunningham, speaking from a long experience of Indian affairs, said he had not been convinced by Mr. Probyn's observations that the great scheme which that gentleman thought feasible could be introduced without the risk of very serious results indeed. He wished, however, to refer to one statement made by Mr. Moreton Frewen, which was to the effect that the closing of the Indian mints had aggravated to such a fearful degree the sufferings caused by the recent famine as to constitute it almost a crime on the part of the Government. He had no wish to be at all discourteous, but he was obliged to say that in his opinion such a statement was diametrically opposite to the truth. Unless Indian officials were living in a fool's paradise, the recent famine, which had been the most intense the century had produced, was the result of the most widespread failure of crops ever known in that peninsula. The mortality, however, had been nothing like that which took place in Mysore. He admitted that the present monetary experiment was a very serious one, but the Indian Government were far from bankruptcy—indeed, he believed that the close of the next financial year would find them with a considerable surplus.

Discussing the financial position in India, the Manchester 'Guardian' writes:—'Towards the end of the past year, it appears, the Executive Government in India telegraphed to the India Office in London that India had shown great power of recuperation, that the revenue was coming in well, that the frontier expenditure was 'much less than had been anticipated,' that the Indian Government believed that they would be able 'without difficulty' to meet all disbursements during the present financial year—which terminates on March 31,—and that there was 'every prospect,' of a large and substantial surplus for the next financial year, 1898-99. Is there anybody who puts any faith in these vague statements? Of course, we know that India has wonderful recuperative power, but for its operation wise administration and free trading and monetary conditions are required. The statement that the frontier expenditure will prove 'much less' than somebody anticipated is at least a month old, and even if we knew what the anticipations were, the events which have since happened have scarcely been of a kind to lessen expenditure. The land revenue may have shown temporary improvement with the improvement in the crop prospects; but with a contracting import and export trade, crushing rates of interest, an alarming renewal of plague, and a dubious outlook for the crops dependent on the north-east monsoon, in Southern India, the Madras coast districts generally, the Deccan, and even parts of Bombay, can adequate continuance of such improvement be relied on? As an illustration of the extreme hindrances to trade due to the 'scarce' rupee—the very essence of the 'gold standard' policy in India,—it may be remarked that a large rice crop in Burmah is just now about due for distribution, and that this very abundance, which should be a cause of rejoicing and recuperation in India, where the rice is wanted to repair the ravages of famine and particularly to make good the deficiency in Madras, is a cause of anxiety in Calcutta, where, with a bank rate at 11 per cent., merchants are wondering how the rupees required to finance the crop are to be obtained. Lord George Hamilton tells us that India does not get the benefit of British capital, and that this is because of the fluctuations of exchange; he ought to know that, precisely since the closing of the Mints, British capital has been leaving India, a fact which might lead him to suspect that the encouragement given meanwhile to the 'gold standard' plan for maintaining an artificially high rate of exchange is not altogether disinterested. The one thing that Lord George Hamilton has aimed at, he tells us, is stability in the exchange. That is an excellent thing in itself, but it is not the most important thing; much must depend on the sacrifices that are made to attain it. The Bank of England, under any circumstances, could no doubt maintain the convertibility of its notes if it advanced the rate of discount high enough, though trade and enterprise might be ruined meanwhile. What is wanted is a steady exchange and bank solvency consistent with the free development of trade and industry. The Secretary of State for India apparently fails to see that a steady exchange is merely a means to an end, not an end in itself to be attained at any cost. We are further told that the reason for declining the proposals of the French and American Governments for the joint reopening of the Mints was the fact that France insisted on the ratio of 15 1-2 to 1, equivalent to about 2s. for the rupee, and that this ratio could not have been maintained. India was not asked to maintain it; with her Mints open at any price, and the French and American Mints open at the equivalent of 2s. to the rupee, can it be supposed by anyone familiar with the silver statistics and the other facts bearing on the case that Indian exchange could have fallen lower than 1s. 4d., a rate with which Lord George Hamilton is quite willing to be satisfied? Surely a margin of 33 1-3 per cent. of possible fall without lowering his minimum artificial ratio ought to have been considered security enough, and better than a position which offers no security at all. How has the rate of exchange been held up under existing conditions? Simply by a process of borrowing, which cannot go on for ever.

The American Senate has been discussing a motion brought forward by Mr. Teller declaring United States bonds to be payable either in gold or silver. At the adjourned debate on Friday, Senator Stewart expressed regret that the President had not studied the question more deeply, and declared that he had been utterly misguided. Mr. M'Kinley's remarks meant simply that only gold was good enough for the bond-holders. After alluding to the passage in which the President deprecated 'any scaling down of the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality,' and pointing out that Mr. M'Kinley had some years ago voted for a resolution similar to his own, Mr. Stewart exclaimed, 'What language for a President to use!' Proceeding, he said: 'We cannot use this money in the Treasury unless it is recognised by other nations as the best money. The despots and gold syndicates of Europe are to name the kinds of money regardless of what the laws of the United States may be.' Senator Burrows, Republican, Michigan, said the passage of Senator Teller's resolution would fortunately accomplish nothing. It might tend to create alarm in business quarters and somewhat retard the prosperity of the country, but President M'Kinley's utterances last night assured the country that all obligations would be discharged in the best money. Senator Nelson's amendment "That it is the duty of the Government, under existing laws, to maintain a parity in the value of its gold and silver money, so that the dollar of one metal shall for all monetary purposes always equal the value of a dollar of the other," was laid on the table by 43 votes to 37. Senator lodge's amendment declaring that both principal and interest of bonds be payable in gold or its equivalent was defeated by 53 votes to 24. The amendment by Senator Quay making bonds and obligations payable in money of the highest value was tabled by 47 votes to 31. An amendment that obligations should not be paid in depreciated money was laid on the table by 42 against 32 votes. Senator Spooners' substitute resolution was tabled by 44 votes against 33. Its terms were as follows:—"Until there has been obtained an international agreement between the leading commercial nations for the free coinage of silver, which agreement the United States is hereby pledged to promote, the faith, honour, and credit of the United States are solemnly pledged to preserve the existing gold standard, and all silver and paper currency shall be maintained on a parity with gold, and all obligations shall be maintained inviolably at the present standard." Senator Tellers resolution was eventually passed by 47 votes against 32.

Apropos of the steamship subsidies, included in the current Budget which is before the German Parliament, it is stated that the North-German Lloyd Steamship Company are asking a subsidy, on the basis of running a fortnightly mail service between Hamburg and the chief Chinese ports. Fears are, therefore, expressed that the British Steamship Lines' Conference, which fixes rates to and from the Far East, will have still keener German competition to face on this service. It is already pretty well known that the Teutons quote much cheaper rates to India, China, Japan, &c.—particularly for coarse goods—than in the case of the leading British Steamship Companies, and the proposed further competition of the Nord-deutsche Lloyd will be watched with interest by our traders who are interested in Far Eastern developments.

From a report by the United States Consul in Teheran on the cotton industry of Persia, it appears that cotton is indigenous to the country and will thrive in any part where the soil is suitable and irrigation possible. Planting takes place at the commencement of April, and continues for about a month, according to the varying circumstances of latitude and situation. The harvest begins with the last week in September and is finished by the end of October. The method of picking the cotton is much the same as in other countries, but there is room for improvement in the contrivance used. The spinning for manufacturing purposes is by a hand-wheel worked by females, who are taught the work at a very early age. In Ispahan and a few other places, oil for lighting is extracted from the seed, but the industry is still of very small dimensions. The area under cotton in any given year is estimated by the Consul-General at nearly 37,000 acres, but as much cotton-bearing land remains fallow every alternate year, owing to scarcity of proper manure, the total area devoted to cotton cultivation would be about 60,000 acres. Even under the most favourable conditions of soil and climate the cultivation is very limited, except on the shores of the Caspian, where the soil is moist, rain frequent, and artificial irrigation unnecessary. The estimated average annual yield per acre is 500 lb.; this is probably seed cotton, which is equivalent to 150 lb. or 160 lb. of ginned cotton, and the yearly product is about 8,200 tons.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce the President (Mr. W. H. Holland) reviewed the state of trade during the year. So far as cotton was concerned, he said, it was on the whole a bad year. But this was a trade which had weathered storms before, and doubtless would succeed in doing so again. One noticeable difference between the present bad times and the bad times of former years was that the operatives did not now suffer to the extent that used to be the case. So far as our foreign trade was concerned he thought the position and prospects were more hopeful than they had been for some time. He thought we had a right to complain of the action of France in excluding our goods from Madagascar, where once we had a commanding position. In Tunis also we had fared little better. Probably, however, the President added, our interests in the West Coast of Africa would be defended with all the greater vigour because of France's exclusive policy in Madagascar and Tunis. A resolution commending the new scheme advocated by Mr. J. P. Holden for ascertaining and reporting the amount of business passing in cotton goods to the consideration of a meeting of cotton manufacturers was adopted by 23 votes to 19.

The collection of the Imperial revenue goes on apace, this week's addition of £1,305,309 to the public deposits at the Bank of England having raised the total of that item to upwards of 14 1-4 millions, which is about 3 3-4 millions higher than at the corresponding date last year. During the past three weeks there has been an addition to the Government balances at the Bank of over five millions. It had been anticipated that some counteracting Government disbursements would have been made, but of this there is little indication, though they cannot be much longer delayed. While the public deposits have thus been increasing, the other deposits have naturally been diminishing, the falling off in the past three weeks having been over 4 1-2 millions. The other deposits a year ago stood at 43 millions, and they now amount to no more than a trifle over 35 1-2 millions.

## TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY PROGRESS REPORT.

THE Superintending Engineer, Tapti Valley Railway, reports that the alignment between Nimgul (120 miles) and Amalner has been accepted by Government. The earthwork as far as mile 45 is completed, and special efforts are being made to complete at once that between miles 45 and 50 and between miles 70 and 95. On the other sections good progress is being made. The Gungadhur Bridge, one of the most important, was expected to be complete by the end of this month with this completed and that at Kalakhadi (mile 21)—the whole bridging up to mile 45, will be ready for the girders. Every effort is being made to push on the work with the three large bridges near Chicpara, and the minor bridges throughout are progessing favourably. For ballasting as far as mile 45 several depots have been formed, and this part of the work is satisfactory. Plateiaying has progressed satisfactorily, and the recent arrivals of the s. s. Hajeen and Feronia will accelerate this work and enable the rails to be laid to mile 40. The stations and machinary at Chaltham and Bardoli are completed, and those of Wadhi, Vyara, and Nunderbar well in hand. The partial opening of the line as far as Bardoli at an early date is under consideration, and an effort will be made to open it, if possible for goods traffic next month.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| WARDS. | | No. of Attacks. | No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague. | Total Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Upper Colaba | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | Mid. & Lower Colaba | 2 | 0 | |
| | Fort, Southern | 0 | 1 | |
| | Fort, Northern | 9 | 1 | |
| | Esplanade | 0 | 0 | |
| B | Mandvie | 13 | 1 | 17 |
| | Chuckla | 0 | 0 | |
| | Umarkhady | 3 | 2 | |
| | Dongri | 7 | 0 | |
| C | Market | 17 | 3 | 52 |
| | Dhobi Talao | 10 | 5 | |
| | Fanaswady | 7 | 2 | |
| | Bhuleshwar | 10 | 2 | |
| | Khara Talao | 3 | 0 | |
| | Kumbarwada | 8 | 3 | |
| D | Khetwady | 7 | 2 | 22 |
| | Girgaum | 10 | 4 | |
| | Chowpatty | 1 | 0 | |
| | Walkeshwar | 2 | 0 | |
| | Mahaluxmi | 0 | 0 | |
| E | Mazagon | 3 | 1 | 50 |
| | Tarwady | 2 | 0 | |
| | Second Nagpada | 9 | 1 | |
| | Kamatipura | 13 | 4 | |
| | Tardeo | 11 | 2 | |
| | Byculla | 11 | 6 | |
| | First Nagpada | 0 | 0 | |
| F | Parel | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| | Sewree | 0 | 0 | |
| | Sion | 1 | 1 | |
| G | Mahim | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| | Worlee | 0 | 0 | |
| | Water Division | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | N.-R. & Unknown | 10 | 4 | |
| | HOSPITALS. | | | |
| | Khoja | | 1 | 126 |
| | Jain | | 3 | |
| | Grant Road | | 9 | |
| | St. George's | | 0 | |
| | Genl Mahomedan | | 3 | |
| | Modh & Porward | | 4 | |
| | Jain, Parel | | 4 | |
| | Telagu | | 3 | |
| | Hindu | | 7 | |
| | 21st Bo N Infy | | 1 | |
| | Arthur Road | | 10 | |
| | Dariasthan | | 2 | |
| | Modykhana | | 7 | |
| | 3rd Bhoiwada | | 3 | |
| | Port Trust | | 2 | |
| | Pathara Prabhu | | 2 | |
| | Madanpura | | 2 | |
| | Marwadi Fatepur | | 1 | |
| | Kapol & Lad Joint | | 2 | |
| | Bhatia | | 5 | |
| | Islami Nagdavi | | 1 | |
| | Narielwady | | 9 | |
| | Brahma Khatri | | 1 | |
| | Charni Rd Garden | | 1 | |
| | Govt. House, Parel | | 9 | |
| | Maratha | | 15 | |
| | Hajee Cassum | | 1 | |
| | Total | 175 | 156 | 301 |
| | Total plague deaths to date | 21,048 | 18,653 | |
| | Same date last year | 124 | 91 | 203 |
| | Total mortality same date 1896 | ... | .. | 91 |

CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attacks | 2 |
| Deaths | 0 |

## DEATH OF ANOTHER ENGLISH NURSE.

Miss McDougall, the nurse who was removed from Parel to St. George's Hospital suffering from plague, died at a late hour on Tuesday evening. She came out with other nurses for plague duty on December 12th last, and during her brief tenure of service had been at the Parel Government House Hospital. She is believed to have contracted the disease by some sputum from a patient, who coughed in her face, having entered her eye. She expressed a strong desire to see her intimate friend, Miss Oram, another nurse, before her death, and Miss Oram, who was at Rawalpindi, was telegraphed for, but failed to reach Bombay in time. Miss McDougall was buried yesterday evening at Sewree Cemetery in the presence of a number of plague officials and nurses. She is the second English nurse who has succumbed to the disease within the last few weeks.

## LORD SANDHURST'S VISIT TO THE PATHARE PRABHU FEVER HOSPITAL.

Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, his Excellency the Governor, Sir James Campbell, Mr. C. C. James, and other members of the Plague Committee visited the Pathare Prabhu Hospital. Dr. B. B. Vijayakar, honorary medical officer, received them, and showed them over the convalescent and sick wards. His Excellency spoke encouragingly to the relatives of the patients, and expressed himself greatly pleased with the arrangements made in the hospital, and Mr. C. C. James also expressed a similar opinion.

## TRAINS FOR GHAT COOPER.

A petition has been forwarded to the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, by the temporary residents of Ghat Cooper, who have removed thither from Bombay owing to the prevalence of plague here, asking that an additional up-train between the hours of 10-41 a.m. and 1-26 p.m., and a down train between the hours of 7-45 p.m. and 12 midnight, may be run.

## MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From these reports it appears that a suspicious case of plague was discovered at No. 53, Hamal Street, and was removed to the Modykhana Hospital. In the Fort District ten cases were recorded, the localities responsible for them being Borah Bazaar Street, one case; Bazaar Gate Street, one case; Frere Road, one case; Forbes Street, one case; and Oak Lane, one case. One plague patient died at No. 38, Mody Street; one dead body was examined in Bank Street, and proved to be a case of plague. A resident of Lohar Chawl, C ward, was found dead in Rampart Row, and on examination proved to be a case of plague. A resident of New Nagpada, E ward, was found suffering from plague in a shed at Hornby Road and removed to a hospital. A resident of Babulla Tank, E ward, was found suffering from plague in a house in Borah Bazaar Street, and removed to a hospital. No reports from the Mandvie ward were available. In C ward, Kumbarwada section showed four cases and two deaths; Khara Talao section two cases and one death; Bhuleshwar section, two cases and four deaths; Market section three cases and two deaths; Dhobie Talao section twelve cases and no deaths; and Fanaswady section seven cases and no deaths. In D ward (east) Dr. Foy removed two cases of suspicious fever for observation. Dr. Mackenzie removed a suspicious case of plague, and examined a dead body, which proved to be due to plague. Dr. Seervai detected four cases,—one from Khetwady main road, one from Trimbuck Parashram Street, one from Kakadwady, and another from Foras Road to the Police Plague Hospital. A dead body was examined and the cause of death was assigned to plague. Dr. Jather removed six cases of plague from Girgaum road, and also examined a dead body. There were no cases in D ward (west). In E ward—Byculla, Kamatipura, Tardeo, and Mazagon sections—twenty-three cases of plague, twelve deaths due to the same disease, and six suspicious cases were recorded. Nineteen contacts were removed to the Wari Bunder Camp. In the Parel and Mahim districts two cases of plague were detected and removed to hospitals.

## SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 621 persons were detained under observation in the Modykhana Camp, and 380 in the Wari Bunder Camp.

## INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 430, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,889, making a total of 2,319 persons. Departures by sea 2,107, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,095, making a total of 4,202 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 1,883 persons.

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AN Abyssinian Mission was received on Jan. 27, by the Sultan of Turkey, who gave the Mission many costly presents for the Emperor Menelik.

## THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

### FIRST DAY.

THE fourth annual show opened this afternoon on the Oval, and, considering all things, a fair exhibition o horseflesh was brought into the ring: of course, owing to the difficulty of getting natives out of Bombay, the exhibitors were purely local inhabitants—very interesting no doubt to on-lookers, but fatal to competition. The Oval has been well got up for the occasion; half of it has been shut in, and shamianas erected for the exhibits of local tradesmen. Amongst those who have stalls, one that catches the eye is that of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, whose show-case of challenge cups, shields, etc., is most interesting to all sportsmen. The Bombay Coach Factory are showing some nice turn-outs, and Mr. Byramjee Jeejibhoy, next door, has something startling in the way of State coaches. The saddlery stall bears the name of Noor Mahomed Ruttonsey, and harness of all kinds, shapes, and colours can be had here. Some of the saddles on show are quite extraordinary in the matter of colouring. Messrs. John Carr and Company have some very dainty turn-outs, and their catalogue, placed at the front of the tent, is worth studying. Of the show itself nothing expressly noticeable caught the eye, except perhaps the turn-out of the Hon. H. N. Wadia in the single harness, over 14 hands. It was so very superior in every way to anything else on the ground. The jumping competition was somewhat poor. The jumps were small—almost too small,—and the ponies jumped more in steeplechase form than that seen as a rule in the show ring. That well-known performer, "Phyllis," ridden by Captain Young, took the first prize, but he has been seen to better advantage. Mr. John's "Blue Morn" would have run her very close if she had not made a mess of the water. The latter pony was awarded second prize. The driving competition was won by Mr. Lindsay, with Major Mercer second. The course was a fairly easy one, but the winner was undoubtedly the pick of the field. Ladies' saddle, horses under 14 hands, was won by Mrs. Benns' grey arab pony Twilight with Lady Sandhurst a close second. All the classes filled well with the exception of that of the best English Colonial galloway. This was practically a walk over for Mr. Allen's Waress, as Reality scratched, and Spree was nowhere. The judging throughout the afternoon gave general satisfaction, and on the whole the show may be described as a success, although it is purely a local one. It has been well supported—far better than might have been expected, and it is to be hoped that those who have had the trouble of running it in this, the worst year possible, may, by its having proved a success, be encouraged to do things on a big scale when the time comes for plague restrictions to be taken off and railway travelling made easier. During the afternoon the Band of the Marine Battalion played a selection of music.

The following are the details:—

Class A 1.—Chargers, English and Colonial.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major E Bethune, 16th Lancers, b w g Albany | 1 |
| Mr Dimsdale, R I R, ch w m Maude, 16 | 2 |
| Maj Stanley Smith, RA, b w mare Molly, 15-1 | 0 |
| Capt Ducat, Poona Horse, br w g | 0 |

Class A 3.—Chargers, the property of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lce-Corp T L Roberts, b w g, Hawthorne | 1 |
| Tpr Lindsay, ch w g, Medowra | 2 |
| Lieut Moir, b w g | 3 |
| Lce-Corp T L Roberts, b w g Bunthorn | 0 |
| Sgt-Major Ker, br w m Nell | 0 |
| Tpr Rome, b w g Jackey Boy, 14 3 1-2 | 0 |
| Tpr Webster, b w m, Vanity | 0 |
| Tpr G Ostermeyer, b w g Kirkee, 15 1 1-2 | 0 |

The winner was a fine up-standing horse and perfectly trained.

For the best Colonial Horses imported by and the property of the importer at the time of Exhibition.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Moran, g w m Alice, 14 for sale | 1 |
| Mr E Hunter, b w g Neptune | 0 |
| Messrs. Cavanagh and Martin, ch w m My Dream for sale | 0 |
| Mr Gordon Hunter, br w g Dishonour | 0 |
| Mr Gordon Hunter, b w g Talkative | 0 |

For the best Country-bred Horse or Pony.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt Young, b cb m Amazon Queen | 1 |
| Mrs Stauber, g cb p Gem, 13-2½ | 0 |
| Mr N M Gocaldas, ch cb m Laxmi | 0 |
| Mr Swifte, g cb p Cabman | 0 |
| Mrs Hatch, b cb m Trilby | 0 |
| Mr Banaji, pieb cb g Frisky | 0 |

For the best English or Colonial Galloway.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Allen, b w m Waress | 1 |
| Mr E M Slater, b w m Spree | 0 |

Jumping Competition No. 2—Ponies, 14 hands and under.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt Heneage, br w m Phyllis | 1 |
| Mr John, g cb p Blue Morn | 2 |
| Mr D Graham, g a p Seagull | 0 |
| Mr C Corbett, g a p Midshipmite | 0 |
| Mr Fischer, b a g Hawkmoth | 0 |
| Mr Couvela, ch a p Mendippe | 0 |
| Mr Tod, b w m Dinah | 0 |
| Surgn-Major Monke, b a p Troubadour | 0 |
| Mr John, g a p Plaintiff | 0 |

Class C 1.—Ladies' Saddle Horses, over 14 hands.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs Graham, bl w m Vesper | 1 |
| Miss Wilson, b w m Lottery, 14-2 | 2 |
| Mr Tod, b a h Peter | 0 |
| Mrs O'Callaghan, b w g The King, 15-3 3-4 | 0 |
| Mrs Hatch, b cb m Trilby | 0 |

Class C 2.—Ladies' Saddle Horses, under 14 hands.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs Benn, g a p Twilight | 1 |
| Lady Sandhurst, g a p St George, 13-2 | 2 |
| Mrs Procter, g a p Bedawin | 0 |
| Miss Swifte, g cb p Cabman | 0 |
| Mr Tod, b w m Dinah | 0 |

Class E 2—Single Harness—Other Classes, over 14 hands.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Hon N N Wadia, b e m Princess, 15 | 1 |
| Sir C Nairne, b e m Starlight 14-2 | 2 |
| Lady Sandhurst, b cb m Hebe, 14 | 0 |
| Mr Puranmull Gulji, g hung g Sultan, 15 | 0 |
| Miss Wilson, b w m Lottery, 14-2 | 0 |

There was nothing to touch the winner. The whole turn-out being far and away the best on the ground.

Class F 1—Pairs in Double Harness, Horses over 14-2.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Hon N N Wadia, br e g Earl and b e g Duke, 15 | 1 |
| H E Lord Sandhurst, b m w Silvia and b w m Sarah, 15-2 | 2 |
| Mr R A Willis, b w g and b w m, 15-1 (for sale) | 0 |
| Maj Stanle-smith, R A, b w m Molly and b w m Polly, 15-1 | 0 |
| Lady Sandhurst, b cb m Hebe and b cb m Helen, 15 | 0 |
| Sir C Nairne, blk w g Brunswick and blk w g Nubian, 15-2 | 0 |
| Mr H Schwer, b hung g and b hung m, 14-3½ | 0 |

A good show of pairs, No. 1 winning easily.

Class F 2—Pairs in Double Harness, 14-2 and under.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir C Nairne, b g m Starlight and ch e m Sunlight, 14-2 | 1 |
| Mr R I Hunter, dk ch w g and dk ch w g 12-2, - for sale | 2 |

Only two went.

For the best complete turn-out, pairs.

| | |
|---|---|
| H E Lord Sandhurst, Australian pair and Turn-out | 1 |
| Lady Sandhurst, cb pair and Turn-out | 2 |
| Nawab Sayyid Sirdar Ali Khan, T Cart and pair | 0 |

For the best complete turn-out, single Horse or Pony.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Allen, g w Pony and Cart | 1 |
| Messrs F Watson and Froom, Turn-out, for sale | 2 |
| Mr Fairclough, g a Pony and Cart | 3 |
| Mrs Stauber, Pony and Buggy | 0 |
| Mr E T Robinson, Rali Cart and Mare | 0 |
| The Hon N N Wadia, English Mare and Trap | 0 |
| Capt Falle, R I M, b nz Mare and Cabriolet | 0 |
| Mr J Merwanji, bl w Mare and Trap | 0 |
| Mr May, Trap and Pony | 0 |
| Mr May, Trap and Pony | 0 |
| Mr F Graham, Dog-cart and Pony | 0 |
| Surgn Capt Hojel, b w Mare and Cabriolet | 0 |
| Mr Chitty, Rali Cart and Arab | 0 |
| Mr Hatch, b cb Mare and Trap | 0 |
| Mr Millard, r w m and Dog-cart | 0 |
| Mr Banaji, Cabriolet and Pony | 0 |

No. 3.—Single Harness.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Lindsay | 1 |
| Major Mercer | 2 |
| Mr P de Saone | 0 |
| Mr C Corbet | 0 |
| Mr Fisher | 0 |
| Mr Banaji | 0 |
| Mr Tod | 0 |
| Mr F Graham | 0 |
| Mr E M Slater | 0 |

## A RECENT APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Once more I thank most heartily all those who have so generously responded to my appeal in aid of the poor widow of Joseph O'Connor and her four little ones. There are at present various urgent appeals before the public, and it is but fair that charity should be diverted into other channels, and, as I have obtained my object, I gratefully withdraw. I subjoin a list of donations received in the course of the week:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged | 1,387 |
| Through Mrs J A Cronan: "Cash," Rs. 30; C P, J A G, A S B, J A B, W S, XXX, A G, B H B, Rs. 10 each; B O and A S, Rs. 5 each; M and A Cronan, Rs. 5; J J A N, Rs. 3; A H, Rs. 2 | 139 |
| Mr George Gahagan | 50 |
| Mrs J Fairfield | 50 |
| X Y Z | 30 |
| The Hon H M Thompson | 25 |
| Mrs W J Nolan | 20 |
| Messrs De Lair, D W H, Mora, Rs. 10 each; C, Rs. 5; M D Thomas and a Sympathiser, Rs. 2 each, a Sympathiser Re. 1 | 30<br>1 |
| Total | 1,732 |

J. HORNE.

Fort Chapel, Medows Street, Feb. 24.

## FANCY BALL AT DAMAUN.

TUESDAY, the second day of the Carnival, was made an occasion of a fancy ball in aid of the fund for the extension of the Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar at Lower Damaun got up by her Excellency Lady Kuchembuck Villar, the wife of his Excellency the Governor of Damaun. Numerous invitations under the signatures of her Excellency and three other lady members of the committee formed to raise the above fund had been issued, and the ball took place at Upper Damaun in the extensive building belonging to Rev. Father Ezekiel St. Anne, which was splendidly illuminated and profusely decorated with flags, festoons and designs of flowers. The middle portion of the building, which is an architectural ornament to the city was set apart for a bar, while one wing was prepared and utilised as a dancing-hall and the other was used by gentlemen as a smoking room. The invitation note intimated that each visitor would have to pay not less than eight annas as entrance fee, and during the evening before the programme of the day was gone into her Excellency received a number of letters from persons who though invited were unable to attend the ball, containing differnt excuses for their absence and enclosing various sums of money as entrance fee. At 8 p.m. the guests began to assemble and they were received by her Excellency with the utmost cordiality. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, who, with the exception of eight or ten Mahomedan and half-a-dozen Parsee gentlemen, were all Christians. Most of the guests wore their ordinary dress, and it was the fancy costume of a few that bore evidence of its being a fancy ball. Prominent among the latter may be mentioned his Excellency the Governor and the Administrator, Captain Azavedo, appearing as Parsee gentlemen, Mrs. Azavedo as a Parsee lady, Mrs. St. Anne as a Sultana, and the two Misses Vaz as Bania ladies. While dancing was going on to the music of the Government Band, his Excellency the Governor, putting aside his gubernatorial dress, assumed the costume of a Parsee gentleman and danced with different ladies. During an interval of dancing Captain Freire da Menezes came forward in the middle of the ball, and in a humorous manner called the attention of the assembly to what he was going to say. He began by promising that he would only quote a few lines from Camoens, while he addressed a few words of his own praising the pious work of the extension of the church which he said was deserving the interest taken by everybody. He further said that the city of Don Constantine da Braganza would not have witnessed that which was being witnessed then if it were not for the most praiseworthy zeal of H. E. the Governor and his noble consort. He concluded by asking whether anyone would give him a sandwich as a reward for his speech a request which provoked roars of laughter. Dancing was kept up until 4-30 a.m., while during the intervals the bar, where all sorts of refreshments were provided, was well patronised by the guests. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Lady Kuchemback Villar for the courtesy and constant attention her Excellency paid towards each and every invited guest, and the zeal displayed by her Excellency and the Governor in according a hearty welcome to the whole of the assembly. A handsome sum has been made up out of the entrance fees and the profits of the bar, which will be added to the fund being raised for the extension of the Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar in Lower Damaun.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 15th February :—

Read letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 12th Fubruary 1898, advising that Mr. R. G. Currie has been re-elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Resolution—Mr. Currie is appointed a member of the Docks and Harbour and Pilotage Committees.

The Secretary submitted for the approval of the Trustees the Supplementary Budget to be submitted to Government in accordance with Section 55 of the Port Trust Act for the items of expenditure sanctioned by the Trustees and passed by the Government from time to time since the original Budget was passed. The items included, which are hereinafter enumerated, were read :—

| Work. | Amount. Rs. | Additional Expenditure. Rs. | Saving. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prince's Dock | | | |
| Tramway for internal traffic (deferred)... | 15,000 | ...... | 15,000 |
| Victoria Dock | | | |
| Tramway in Dock and Tramplates on coping (deferred)... | 13,000 | .... | 13,000 |
| Enclosing the north half of the open shed, T R 203 ... | 726 | 726 | ...... |
| Merewether Dry Dock | | | |
| Construction of latrine and Hydraulic Capstan (deferred) ... | 10,000 | .... | 10,000 |
| New Works | | | |
| Wadi Bandar Overbridge (deferred) ... | 80,000 | ...... | 80,000 |
| Improvements at Ballard Pier, T R 1.6, 250 and 2.3... | 2,541 | 2,541 | .... |
| Filling in Basin at Mody Bay, T R 356... | 9,278 | 9,278 | .... |
| Road A B at Ghorupdeo Hill, T R 277... | 3,406 | 3,406 | ...... |
| Filling in Plot A, Tank Bandar, T R 157... | 3,008 | 3,008 | ..... |
| Roads, Esmail Habib Bandar, T R 199... | 6,211 | 6,211 | .... |
| Paving footpath, Apollo Reclamation, T R 192 ... | 2,387 | 2,387 | ...... |
| Roads I and F, Apollo Reclamation, T R 135 and 235 ... | 9,960 | 9,960 | ...... |
| Covering drain, Connaught Road, T R 357 ... | 555 | 555 | ...... |
| Fire Service at Cotton Green, T R 163 ... | 7,204 | 7,204 | ...... |
| Quarters for artizens and labourers, T R 79 and 163... | 1,61,080 | 1,61,080 | ...... |
| | 3,24,356 | 2,06,356 | 1,18,000 |
| Depreciation Account | | | |
| New Boilers, Prince's Dock, T R 278 ... | 11,497 | 11,497 | .... |
| Head chain, Dredger "Teredo" T R 290... | 5,500 | 5,500 | .... |
| Hopper Well Dredger "Kuphus" T R 211 ... | 975 | 975 | .... |
| Recoppering Steam Launch "Witch" T R 124... | 900 | 900 | .... |
| Repairing and renewing Pilot Schooner No 1, T R 414 ... | 21,857 | 21,857 | ..... |
| New boat for Pilot Schooner No 1 ... | 350 | 350 | ...... |
| | 41,079 | 41,079 | ...... |

Resolution—The supplementary estimate should be forwarded for the sanction of Government.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 25th November 1897, reporting that his office is so exposed to the sun and rain owing to the South and West windows being unprotected that it is extremely uncomfortable, and requesting that permanent projecting shades be fitted to the windows. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 28th January 1898, saying that the Traffic Manager's office room is in need of some kind of sunshades on both west and south windows, that of the Dock Superintendent on the west side ; forwarding tracing No. 4900—M 4, showing a suitable shade which can be regulated to suit the light and ventilation, and estimating the cost at Rs. 135 each or for three Rs. 405.

Resolution—Sanctioned as a charge against Docks Contingent Works.

Read note by the Secretary, dated 9th February, 1898, reporting that huts for the dock labourers are being constructed near the pilgrim shed and a better water-supply being likely to be required soon for other purposes, the new main might be laid now.

Resolution—Sanctioned as a charge against Bunder Properties Contingent Works.

Read letter from Messrs. Ralph Douse & Sons, dated 8th February 1898, submitting a plan of the building they proposed to erect on the piece of land at the corner of the Frere and Ballard Roads proposed to be leased to them. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 15th February 1898, reporting that the steps facing Frere Road encroach on the footpath and the eaves towards Ballard Road do so also ; that the building will have to be in accordance with Municipal requirements, and that he has no remarks to offer on the building which seems suitable for the purpose.

Resolution—The plan may be approved, subject to the building being set back, so that no portion of it shall encroach beyond the boundaries of the plot, and subject also to the approval of the Municipality being obtained.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th February 1898, returning draft lease to Messrs. Ralli Brothers for the six compartments of the Ryan Market agreed to be leased under T. R. No. 360, dated 16th November 1897, and forwarding a letter from the firm asking that the period of the lease be extended from 2 to 3 years and recommending that the request may be complied with. Read letter from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, dated 22nd February 1898, approving the draft lease with the exception that the period should be for 3 years instead of 2 years.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, dated 10th February 1898, addressed to the Traffic Manager, saying with reference to the applications for the lease of plots 5, 6, and 14, that they are instructed to withdraw the application for the land and as an alternative to apply for the lease of the plots to the south of Linden House Nos. 1, 2 and 10. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th February 1898, recommending that the exchange of plots asked for by Messrs, Gostling and Morris may be allowed.

Resolution—The proposal may be agreed to.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table .—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 11th Feb, 1898. | Total from 1st April 1897 to 11th Feb, 1898. | For week ending 11th Feb, 1897. | Total from 1st April 1896, to 11th Feb, 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour... | 21 | 760 | 17 | 809 |
| ,, piloted out of harbour... | 9 | 745 | 14 | 823 |
| ,, transported ... | 11 | 451 | 4 | 513 |
| ,, attended to ... | 2 | 104 | 1 | 71 |
| ,, warped ... | 3 | 48 | ... | 48 |

## INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

### BOMBAY COTTON.

THE final memorandum on the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency for the season, 1897-98. Information generally up to 1st February is as under :—

The appended statements include details of the whole cotton area of the Presidency, but the observations below are confined to the *late* cotton districts and are supplementary to those already made as regards the early districts. The total area under cotton, 46 1-5 lakhs acres, is 10·4 per cent. below last year's and 15 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years. The decrease is general, the apparent increase in the Karnatak over the area of 1896 being due to its abnormal shrinkage in that year. In the Deccan and Karnatak, where the decrease is most remarkable, it was generally due, as already reported, to extensive cultivation of food-grain and fodder crops, consequent on last year's scarcity. Elsewhere high prices fetched by food-grains during the famine year coupled with seasonal causes induced extensive sowings of millets instead of cotton. The season was fairly good up till December; but later on excessive cold, adverse winds, mildew and locusts have seriously affected the crop in most places, particularly in the Karnatak and in Sind, and have reduced the outturn to a considerable extent. The total yield is estimated at 8 2-5 lakhs of bales or 9 per cent. over last year's, but 9 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years. Baroda and Kathiawar together contribute 57 per cent. of the total yield, the rest of the Gujarat 19 per cent., the Deccan 15 per cent., the Karnatak 5 per cent., and Sind 4 per cent. Nearly 59 per cent. of the yield is credited to the Dholera variety, 17 per cent. to Broach, 15 per cent. to Khandesh, 4 per cent. to Kumpta, 4 per cent. to Sind, 1 per cent. to Sawginned Dharwar, and 0·08 per cent. to Barsi and Nagar.

GUJARAT.

Ahmedabad.—Area 241,000 acres ; 14 per cent. below last year's, and 16 per cent. below the average. The decrease is general and is due to deficiency of rain at commencement. September rains were favourable and the crop promised well ; but the necessary cold, was absent at the flowering period, and more recently cloudy weather caused shedding of flowers and leaves. The estimated outturn comes to 12 per cent. below the average. The crop is not yet ready for the market.

Broach.—247,000 acres ; 14 per cent. over last year's, but only slightly in excess of the average. The decrease in the south due partly to excessive rain at sowing time, and partly to the extended cultivation of food crops, has been more than counterbalanced by large sowings in the north induced by favourable rains. September rains were favourable, except in the lowlying lands, where the crop got injured through excessive moisture. In Jambusar, locusts also did some damage, particularly to the early crop. Bolls have only recently appeared on the late crop, and those on the early crop are in places ripe for picking. The outturn is estimated at 18 per cent. over last year's, but 7 per cent. below the average.

Surat.—Area 70,000 acres ; 31 per. cent. below last year's, and 26 per cent. below the average. The decrease is general, and is attributed to continuous and heavy rain at sowing time, and to more lands being placed under millets. Season generally favourable, though owing to late sowing, the bolls are nowhere yet ripe for picking. The estimated outturn is 28 per cent. below last year's, and 10 per cent. below the average.

Kaira.—7,000 acres. Late rains deficient. The crop is estimated to yield 14 per cent. over last year's, but 35 per cent. below the average.

Panch Maha'ls.—Has 1,000 acres, estimated to yield 133 bales.

GUJARAT STATES.

Baroda.—536,000 acres ; 2 per cent. over last year's, and 5 cent. over the average. The increase is due to favourable rains. Season fair, and the condition of the crop good except that locusts have done some damage in a few places in Amreli. The estimated outturn comes to 28 per cent. over last year's, and 22 per cent. over the average.

Kathiawar.—1,523,000 acres ; 8 per cent. below last year's and the average. Jhalavad alone shows some increase attributed to favourable rains. Elsewhere the decrease is due to extensive cultivation of food-grains. The Halar crop has suffered to some extent from frost ; elsewhere condition fair to good. The outturn is estimated to yield 3 per cent. over last year's, and 5 per cent. over the average.

Cutch.—164,000 acres ; 17 per cent. over last year's, and 23 per cent. over the average. Season favourable, and the crop is estimated to yield 38 per cent. over the average.

Other States.—108,000 acres ; 26 per cent. below last year's, and 20 per cent. below the average. The decrease is principally confined to Palanpur and Cambay, and is reported to be due to continuous rain at sowing time, and to larger sowings of food-grain crops. Crop fair, and the estimated outturn, exclusive of Palanpur and Mahi Kantha, for which latest reports have not been recived, comes to 9,950 bales.

KARNATAK.

Belgaum.—135,000 acres ; 16 per cent. below last year's, and 20 per cent. below the average. The decrease is general, and is due to deficiency of rain at sowing time, and to extended cultivation of food-grains. Season at first favourable. The crop has fared well in the Krishna Valley, but elsewhere has become affected by blight, owing to adverse winds and excessive cold, and the reported outturn is in no way better than last year's and is 65 per cent. below the average. The bolls are still very young.

Bijapur.—122,000 acres; 17 per cent. over last year's, but 64 per cent. below the average. Absence of rain at sowing time, coupled with the anxiety on the part of the cultivators to replenish their food stocks exhausted by last year's famine, did not permit fuller sowings being made. Rain after sowing scanty, and the crop partially withered in places. Later on adverse winds induced blight, and the crop got damaged throughout the district. The outturn is estimated at only one-fourth of the average of the last five years. Bolls have only recently begun to open in a few places.

Dharwar.—Area 385,000 acres; nearly up to last year's, but 13 per cent. below the average. The increase in the north and east not sufficient to cover the deficit in other parts. As in other districts, more attention was paid to the growth of food crops. Rain at seed time was excessive and retarded sowings in places. Later on the crop promised well, but, owing to the prevalence of easterly winds in December and January, it has been affected by disease and the condition of the plants is not satisfactory. The estimated outturn comes to 11 per cent. below last year's, and 48 per cent. below the average. The crop is not yet ready.

Kolhapur.—21,000 acres. The crop suffered owing to excessive cold, and is reported to yield less than half the average.

Other S. M. C. States.—15,300 acres ; 24 per cent. over last year's, but 11 per cent. below the average. The decrease is attributed to want of seasonable rain and to extended cultivation of millets. There has been shedding of leaves and flowers owing to easterly winds, and the crop has been blighted in most places. The estimated outturn comes to a little over half the average, The crop is yet in flowers and bolls.

SIND.

Hyderabad.—74,000 acres, 9 per cent below last year's, but 13 per cent. over the average. The decrease is attributed to dearth of food-grains and their more extensive cultivation, as also to last year's crop not being profitable. The crop has been greatly damaged by adverse winds, locusts, and mildew, and the outturn is reduced to 44 per cent. below last year's, and 41 per cent. below the average. The market is reported to be dull.

Thar and Parkar.—29,000 acres ; 6 per cent. below last year's, but 7 per cent. above the average. The decrease is attributed to deficiency of water-supply. Condition of the crop fair, and the estimated outturn comes to 6 per cent. below last year's, but 10 per cent. over the average.

Shikarpur.—4,000 acres ; 31 per cent. below last year's. The lands were mostly submerged before seed time and were found too moist to allow sowing of cotton. Condition fair. Reported outturn 35 per cent. below last year's

Upper Sind Frontier.—1,100 acres. Decrease due to more land being brought under jowari. Condition fair. Reported outturn 4 per cent. below the average.

Karachi.—700 acres. Decrease due to scanty rainfall. The crop has suffered from locusts, and is estimated to yield 65 bales.

Khairpur.—1,600 acress. Crop fair, and is reported to yield 165 bales.

### RICE-CROP.

The following is a summary of the District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 31st January 1897 in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma.—The total area under paddy cultivation is now reported as 5,594,279 acres or 65,442 acres more than the estimate given last month and 370,217 acres more than the actuals of last year. Reaping completed and threshing in progress. It is now estimated that there will be available for export 1,930,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 33,711,900 cwts. of cleaned rice.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

# NEWS OF THE DAY

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART visited Landi Kotal on Saturday, returning the same afternoon to Peshawar.

THE Native Cavalry Polo Tournament opened on Monday at Umballa. Five regiments are represented in the competition.

THE Malikdin Khel have paid up their fine of rifles and money in full. Some sections of the Zakka Khel are reported to be desirous of making submission.

THE weather has at last cleared on the Peshawar frontier, and is now fine and cold. The recent heavy rain is believed to have prevented the tribesmen bringing in rifles, and this is certainly the explanation given by some of their maliks.

THE National Bank Conspiracy case, after a five days' trial at the Colombo Sessions, terminated on Friday last, two of the accused, de Soyza and Gauder, being found guilty, and the other two not guilty. de Soyza was sentenced to three years' and Gauder to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE "Nineteenth Century" for February contains an article on the Native Press by Mr. G. M. Chesney, Editor of the "Pioneer." He concludes that, "from the nature of its position the Native Press will continue to be a thorn in the side of Government and an obstacle to a good understanding between the country and its rulers : we have to pay the penalties of an untimely experiment in political transplantation."

MR. F. C. HARRISON, Accountant-General, Madras, has been granted furlough from April 9th ; Mr. Hesketh Biggs officiating for him, and Mr. Harvey acting as Accountant-General of Bengal. Mr. Hart, Deputy Auditor-General, also takes six months' leave about the same time ; Mr. Brereton officiating, Mr. Anthony going to the Central Provinces as Comptroller of Accounts, Mr. Howe taking charge of the Currency Office in Calcutta, and Mr. Gauntlett acting as Deputy Accountant-General, North-West Provinces.

A RUMOUR has arisen in Colombo that Mr. A. M. Gepp, an absconding bankrupt, did not, as reported, leave for Australia by the Prinz Regent Luitpold. A local paper averred that he himself booked his passage, but it is now stated that a passage in the name of Gepp was taken by a young Burgher man, who it is thought left by the German steamer, while Mr. Gepp himself left for Bombay by the Laos on the following day, under an assumed name. It is also suggested that by this time Mr. Gepp is on his way to Russia via the Persian Gulf.

A CORRESPONDENT comments on what is a remarkable coincidence this year, the falling together of Ash Wednesday and the Idul-Fitr, the Christian season of Lent thus immediately succeeding Ramazan, the Mahomedan month of fasting. As Ash Wednesday can never fall earlier than February 5th or later than March 10th ; there are in each cycle of 33 years only three as a rule and never more than four in which such a coincidence is even possible ; and the mathematical odds are so strong against its occurring that it is not likely to have occurred more than once or twice since the Mahomedan era began in 622 A. D. It is possible indeed that it has never happened before this year.

SURGEON-COLONEL RICHARDSON, one of the members of the Famine Commission which concluded its work in Madras on Friday, is not a believer in the plague examinations carried on at Guntakal and Arkonam, and considers that quarantine is the only reliable method of keeping the disease out. As the Government of India will not permit this, a much simpler method would have equally good results, as on the line from Bombay to Allahabad, where there are half a dozen stations at which merely the pulse is felt. The annoyance to passengers is thereby much lessened, and the possibility of eluding examination, he believes, is also minimised. With the protracted examination at Arkonam, early in the morning, he particularly disagrees, and he tells the story of his own "boy" as a case in point. This "boy" was roused from his sleep for examination, and the suddenness with which he awakened naturally quickened the beat of his pulse somewhat. A Native examiner got hold of him, declared him a suspect, and marched him off to the examining room to be attended to by the doctor, telling him in the meantime not to be afraid and that he would not be detained more than ten days, *if he lived so long.*

THE "Madras Times" of Monday writes :—We are sorry to learn that the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, the eminent Scotch divine now on a visit to India, was seized with a fainting-fit yesterday evening at the Kirk. The doctor was to have preached, but during the service he was seen going over towards the Rev. Mr. Archibald presumably to tell him of his indisposition, when he suddenly fell down in a faint. Several gentlemen, including one or two doctors, ran forward and picked the reverend gentleman up and helped him out of church, and we are glad to hear that he soon recovered. The Rev. Mr. Archibald concluded the service with a short address.

THE MacWhirter Show at the Fine Art Society's Rooms has been very successful even from the prosaic commercial point of view. The things have sold well. At the private view thirty-seven of the drawings went off in a couple of hours, and these were not only, or even chiefly, the small ones. The Elgood Exhibition in the adjoining room will be succeeded by a show of Miss Kate Greenaway's water-colours to be opened shortly.

MR. SARGENT has two portraits well advanced for the forthcoming Academy. One bids fair to be a very remarkable work. It is a portrait of Mr. Wertheimer, whose most characteristic face the artist is setting himself to record with his accustomed energy. The other is a likeness of Miss Leiter, sister of Mrs. G. N. Curzon.

IT is interesting to note how large a portion of the "Dictionary of the Bible," in course of preparation under the editorship of Dr. Cheyne and Dr. J. S. Black, is "made in Germany." The learned editors are assisted by more than sixty contributors, of whom seventeen are German Professors. The number rises to twenty, if we add the German Swiss writers. Several of the American contributors have German names. There is not a French name in the list. Among the prominent English contributors are Dr. E. A. Abbott, Professor Driver, Professor Bruce, the Rev. A. C. Headlam, Professor Kennedy, Mr. L. W. King, Professor Massie, Professor Sanday, and Professor G. A. Smith, the author of the admirable book on the historical geography of Palestine.

PROF. HERKOMER, R.A., has in his studio at Bushey a large picture, now almost finished, on which he has been engaged since the summer. It is a fine piece of colour. The subject chosen is the stand occupied by the Chelsea pensioners at the foot of the Guard's Monument in Waterloo-place on Jubilee Day, 1897. Nineteen lifesize figures confront us in the well-known picturesque red coats topped by weather-beaten faces, all painted direct from life, for the men have been down to Bushey to sit for their portraits. The moment chosen is that when the Queen is passing, and though we do not see her, we know from the excitement depicted on the faces of the men, who are waving their peaked caps in the air and shouting, what is going on. The grim figures of the old Guards look down from the back on their successes, reminding the spectator of those who are gone. The only youthful element in the picture is a little golden-haired girl in the front of the stand—a welcome touch. The front of the stand is draped with a Union Jack, which forms the foreground of the picture. We understand the Fine Art Society is giving 3,000*l.* for the picture.

THE following Order has been issued by the Madras Government :—"It having been brought to notice that, when buildings provided as residences for Government officials are vacated, articles, such as punkah-wheels, punkah and chick ropes, &c., are frequently found missing, the following rules on the subject are prescribed :—(1) The in-coming tenant of any Government building should have a list of all fixtures given to him by the Executive Engineer, for which a receipt should be demanded. He will be responsible for all loss or damage to such fixtures not due to fair, wear and tear, the amount of such damages, if any, to be assessed by the Executive Engineer in charge of the division, subject to the approval of the Superintending Engineer of the Circle. (2) Such fixtures shall include everything hitherto supplied with residences, except punkah ropes, which shall be provided by the tenant."

IT is interesting to learn that Miss Astor "is coming out in London." This we gleam from an American contemporary, which further promises us that this season will witness the debut of the "richest lot of society buds England has yet seen." Indeed, the coming season "is expected to prove a veritable Klondike for some scions of the British aristocracy. It promises to break the record in the matter of millionairesses ready for the matrimonial market." But it would appear that England also is to provide some, comparatively speaking, moderately eligible parties. "Lady Mary Hamilton is to be brought out with her fortune of 8,000,000dol. Lady Cromartie, who, in addition to her great fortune, is a peeress in her own right and can transmit her title to a son or a daughter, even though she marry a commoner ; and Lady Margaret Crichton Stuart, the only daughter of the multi-millionaire Marquess of Bute, will also make their first appearance in the social throng. Mrs. Bradley Martin's worship of her infant titled grandson, the heir to the Earl and Countess of Craven, forms the subject of an amusing story" (continues our delightful contemporary). "At Balmacaan, her Scottish castle, Mrs. Bradley Martin has adopted the useful and not uncommon practice in large country houses filled with guests of affixing a written label on each bedroom door showing the name of the occupant. While Lord and Lady Craven and their baby were staying with her, Mrs. Bradley Martin's other visitors were astonished and diverted on seeing on the door of the baby's nursery the usual card, bearing the high-sounding title, 'Viscount Uffington.'"

MR. EDWARD NATHAN, of a Manchester firm, has ridden between Berber and Suakim in five and a-half days.

REUTER'S Agency has learnt "on good authority" that the statements to the effect that a demand had been made by the British Government for the opening of Ta-lien-wan as a treaty port and had been subsequently withdrawn are inaccurate, though it is probable that the opening of Ta-lien-wan as one of the concessions to be made by China in return for the guarantee of a Chinese loan by Great Britain may have been brought up for discussion in the course of the negotiations.

THE Bulgarian Agent in Constantinople has presented to the Grand Vizier a strongly-worded memorandum in reference to outrages perpetrated on Bulgarians in the vilayet of Uskub since last November, demanding the immediate cessation of the present system of oppression, the fair trial of Bulgarian prisoners, and the dismissal of the chief Turkish officials responsible for the acts complained of.

THE United States Government and the Japanese Minister are reported to have effected an agreement for the recognition of the rights of the Japanese in Hawaii, who, if the island is annexed, are to claim equal rights with the Japanese in the United States. It is declared in Washington that this arrangement removes the opposition of Japan to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States.

AT the Gaiety Theatre, Strand, on Feb. 2, a pistol shot rang out from the gallery. During the play there are several pistol shots and the greater portion of the audience regarded the occurrence as part of the performance. It was found, however, that a man standing at the back of the gallery had fired the shot. Almost at his elbow was a Bow-street constable, who promptly arrested him. It appears that the prisoner's name is Alfred John Hickey, and his age twenty-five. He describes himself as of no fixed abode and no occupation. In his pockets were found a small six-chambered revolver, fifty cartridges, and several papers, including receipts for horses sold in Australia. His general appearance is that of an ostler. Mr. E. Marshall, the acting manager of the theatre, told a Press representative that he did not consider the man had any intention of firing at any one in particular, as the pistol had evidently been discharged from the prisoner's pocket. Hickey was brought before Sir John Bridge at Bow-street yesterday and remanded for a week, with instructions to the doctor of the prison to inquire into and report on his mental condition.

SIR GAVAN DUFFY tells a good story of his schooldays He was sent to an academy conducted by a Presbyterian minister, and containing about fifty boys, all Protestants, who regarded it as an unpardonable prisumption for a Papist to come amongst them. One of his schoolfellows, who afterwards became a noted local preacher, occupied the recreation hour, for Duffy's edification, with tales of Roman Catholic atrocities. A farmer's son—so the story ran—went to confession, and as his offences were serious the priest made a tally with chalk on the sleeve of his coat, that the penance might be proportionate to the sins. 'I was too intimate with a neighbour's daughter, your Reverence.' 'Very bad,' says the priest ; making a stroke on his arm with the chalk. 'There was a baby, your Reverence, and, to keep it dark, I made her throw it in the river.' 'Oh, you unfortunate miscreant,' cried the priest, making two long strokes on his arm ; 'I'm afraid you'll never see purgatory. Anything else?' 'Yes, your Reverence, God forgive me, there's something worse. The girl took to fretting ; I was afraid she'd tell her people, and I shoved her into a bog-hole.' 'Away with you,' cried the priest, starting to his feet in a rage. 'I can't absolve a double murderer who has hid his crime from punishment.' 'But, your Reverence, wait a minute. I forgot to tell you she was a black Prisbiteran.' 'Pooh! pooh!' says the priest, brushing the score off his arm, 'why did you make me dirty my coat?'"

A GREAT amount of interest has been aroused in the social and popular circles in Dublin by a singular incident, which (says a *Daily News'* correspondent) has just taken place in one of the best known societies in the city. A well-known lord, who is a life member of the society, and whose identity is revealed by the description given of him, made the following entry in the society's complaint book on Wednesday last :—"I had occasion to refer to Burke's peerage while here this day. I inquired first from a female who sits at a table, who referred to a boy by a wave of the hand, and I was brought one for 1893, which is of no use. When I asked for the complaint book the female at the head of the table insisted for some time on my using a book which contained the names of proposers and seconders of members until I gave my name, when she condescended to (two words are here omitted, as it is not certain what they are) send the bay downstairs and bring up this book. I think her impertinent in demeanour. I cannot understand why 1893 should be the latest peerage book to be had here for reference. When I lived in Dublin I often came to this room, and the current books, such as that of the year, were always to be had." A Dublin gentleman afterwards added to the entry the following caustic comment :—"Lord——'s high sense of his own dignity and importance seems much shocked that the lady he addressed did not rise up, then fall down and cry, 'Hail to the Great Lord,' and so he poured out his great vial of wrath and much ill temper, thinking he could do so with personal safety. The lady that he with so much good taste calls 'the female' may naturally have thought from his manners and brogue that he was the rough messenger of some Galway member sent for the book he named ; but even when his identity was known, surely no one but a wretched 'snob' would have been angry at the reply he got. The moral is that Irish politics may take a man from his paternal potato garden, make him a life peer and a salaried judge, yet leave him to the end unincumbered with even one of those instincts that make a gentleman shrink from a cowardly attack upon a lady who, owing to her position, can neither retaliate nor retort." Members of the society are flocking to the society's rooms to see the complaint book, and everywhere in Dublin the incident is greatly talked of.

THE more temperate papers in New York express some dissatisfaction that the battleship Maine should have proceeded to Havana, in this critical juncture in Cuba. There can be no suspicion that the President is acting any other than a friendly part, and indeed the Secretary of the Navy declares that the despatch of the Maine is an essentially friendly act, implying confidence in the settled state of Cuban affairs. But it would have been wiser under the circumstances not to send any vessel to Cuba, for the "Imparcial" fears the presence of the Maine will raise false hopes in the breasts of the insurgents, and lead to excitement and trouble. It has long been known that a large fleet was assembling at Key West, but the ships have been proceeding south on an instructional cruise, and various vessels are to attend public celebrations at Mobile and New Orleans, while the torpedo flotilla will visit Galveston. Vessels of other Powers have fortunately arrived at Havana, so that the distinctive character of the visit of the Maine is in part removed, and the Spanish Government has determined to send the Viscaya to visit certain United States ports.

## THE BARD AND THE KAISER.

A SINGAPORE poet in the local *Free Press* published some verses re-produced below. The German Consul complained of them to Government, and Government replied. Finally a copy of the verses together with the correspondence was sent by the Consul to his Government at Berlin.

IMPERIAL HYSTERIA.

"If you can work out any blamed sort of excuse, and you think they won't hit back, strike with your mailed fist."

*The Kaiser's Speech* (digested).

Dear Gracious Me—why what is this?
Is madness running riot?
Must, while the Mighty Atom speaks,
The listening Earth stand quiet?
Is anyone who opes his mouth
To get eternal "socks"
From Henry, as exponent of
That "noble" art—le boxe?
For Kaiser Bill has thundered forth,
At least, so it is stated,
That no insulting "prejudice"
Is to be tolerated,
"Affront," says he, in accents such
As make his hearers quail,
"Will meet a fist that strikes within
A glove of German Mail."
Prince Henry then uprising, says
That personally, he
Desires to "preach the gospel of
His Sacred Majesty."
Prince Henry is mistaken, for,
If such may come to pass,
He's going to preach the Gospel of
The Continental Ass.
"Strike with your mailed fist"—so be,
With several lusty "Hochs"
Strike often, and strike heavily,
Strike like to eight-day clocks.
But do not, Billiam, give us Gas,
Or really, don't you know,
*You* may get struck, posteriorly,
Eke by a mailed toe.

## SARDOU'S NEXT PLAY.

"PAMELA," the new piece by Sardou, will be produced at the Vaudeville in a few days. As it promises to be the great dramatic event of the season, some details of it will be found interesting. I give them in the author's own words. He says that between "Thermidor," which ends in the death of Robespierre, and "Mdme. Sans Gene," which deals with the customs and manners of the First Empire, there exists an epoch, badly defined and rarely put on the stage, but which is none the less characteristic. It begins with the overthrow of the Terror, and terminates with the foundation of the Directory. Its duration, therefore, extends over a little more than a twelvemonth—that is to say, from the 27th of July, 1794, to the 27th of October, 1795, and it is to represent that epoch with the fullest detail and the most scrupulous accuracy that he has undertaken to write this play. In it will be found a period of reaction, easy to explain, and quite normal in the annals of nations, on the morrow of great crises. Scarcely has the guillotine on the Place de la Revolution ceased its terrible work, and the power of the Conventionnels been reduced, than the people, as if to escape from the memory of sanguinary deeds, give themselves up to all kinds of pleasure, frivolity and debauchery.

"Pamela" will take its place between the two plays mentioned above, thus forming a curious trilogy, which lays bare the state of the public mind during the last years of the past century and the first years of the present one. Conceived with this object, the new piece, the author says, is composed of the surest elements of historical truth. He has combined his efforts in such a way that all the personages who gravitate round the scene of action, such as Josephine, widow of Beauharnais, who was then one of the confidantes of General Bonaparte ; the beautiful Mdme. Recamier, at whose house all the celebrities of the day, Tallien, and others, were wont to meet—he has so arranged matters that people will be shown in their veritable light, without being flattered for good or evil. Sardou declares that he has written the play without any political "arriere pensee," and that it would be wrong to attribute to him any personal tendencies towards either the Royalty or the Revolution. He has resolved to be very careful on his point, and not to give way to any sort of discussion on it, since he should be very sorry if "Pamela" was made the subject of premature reports such as attended the "Mort de Hoche."

Sardou says that the piece will furnish an apportunity of seeing Louis XVII. at the theatre, and that he may be pardoned for being the cause of this resurrection which the Naundorffs and other pretenders will not fail to try and turn to account. On this point the people have their opinion, and so has Sardou, who says he will never change it until it is proved to him that the Dauphin really died in the Temple Prison, the documents of that period containing no information in that sense. What he desires to do is to render worthy of sympathy and commiseration the figure of the little martyr, whom the Republicans, such as Jules Favre, have proclaimed to be irresponsible for the faults of his ancestors. So much for the moral bearing of "Pamela." As regards the material character of it, there will be some beautiful dresses and fine scenery, one of the scenes giving a very exact reproduction of the Temple, which has never been put on the stage before. The title role will be played by Mdlle. Rejane, who fills the part of a "marchande de frivolites." Sardou prophesies for her a brilliant success. "Pamela" is in four acts.

## THE MARVELS OF KLONDYKE.

### A FORTUNE-HUNTER'S ROMANCE.

NOT less than 1,000,000 dols. in gold dust and nuggets, nineteen Dawsonians and one Dawsonienne arrived in Victoria, B.C., on the steamer Corona from Skaguay on January 17, a *Daily News* mail message says. The travellers bring with them full confirmation of the uncovering of a quartz ledge of immense value, which runs through the whole of the so-called Klondyke region, and which many experienced miners firmly believe to be the much-desired "mother lode." The most notable among the returning Klondykers is Andrew Olson, known on the Yukon as "the Big Swede." He left Dawson City on December 14, accompanied by William Kaufmann and another. They had two dog-teams, and brought with them 125,000dols in gold dust. On the authority of one of the Corona's passengers it is stated that the treasure weighed a quarter of a ton avoirdupois! The money forms part of the 175,000dols. paid by the Alaska Commercial Company for the Big Swede's claim, No. 37, on El Dorado Creek. He still holds No. 36, for which he has refused a similar offer. Olson came into prominence first as the finder of the biggest nugget on the Yukon. This lump of virgin gold, picked up by him on Claim 37, weighed in at no less than 586dols. He has been four years in the Yukon country, and intends returning in the summer after a holiday well earned in that dreary land.

The Dawsonienne mentioned above is Miss Lulu Kellar, a decidedly pretty young woman, who went to the Klondyke capital some six months ago to make her fortune in one of the dance houses. She has made it, for she is returning to the States engaged to be married to Leonard Sedgwick, who has accompanied her thus far. Sedgwick cannot be much more than twenty-one or twenty-two years of age. He has been two years up north, was one of the first in the rush to the Klondyke, and recently sold Claim 36 on Bonanza to the Alaska Commercial Company for 125,000 dols. Of this he presented 20,000dols. to Miss Kellar, who had captured his affections early in the game.

The stories told by the returning miners are all in the same strain. They are of big finds, hard work, and sufferings intense. Many of them refuse to discuss the mining outlook at any length for fear they will not be believed. "There's no use telling the truth about it," said one, "for if we do we are put down as liars, and I can hardly blame people for that. The pay-streak on Hunker Creek is 200ft. wide and 6ft. deep, for instance. That is sober truth, but I don't expect anyone who has not been on the Klondyke to believe it. That place is the richest ever discovered in this or any other country, and when the gold begins to come out in the spring the world will be astonished."

The miners agree that there will be no starvation in Dawson City, but the condition of parties scattered along the dreary lengths of the lower Yukon will, they fear, be precarious.

IN view of the universal interest in Russian expansion eastwards, Mr. J. Young Simpson's "Side Lights on Siberia," soon to be published by Messrs. Blackwood, will be welcomed. The work is based on a series of well-written and attractive articles which have already appeared in the magazine. It describes the Siberian railroad, one of the termini of which will by and by reach Port Arthur. There is also an account of the prison system ; from which it will be seen that, in spite of its occasional severity, the system allows a great deal of liberty to convicts and gives them an opportunity of winning their way to honest and profitable careers. The book is to be illustrated.

THE Rev. Dr. John Kennedy, formerly of Stepney, and at one time a great power in the Liberalism of East London, is entering the literary lists—as he has often done before—to defend the Conservative view of Biblical criticism. The burden of his eighty-four years' rests lightly on his Highland shoulders, and his mental is as remarkable as his physical activity. He has recently finished a work "On the Book of the Prophet Daniel, from the Christian Standpoint," and this will shortly be published by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode as part of the "Bible Students' Library." Included in the volume will be a discussion of the historical difficulties by the Rev. Hugh M. Mackenzie, editor of the "Babylonian and Oriental Review."

## NEW MOONS AND OLD.

A HAMBURG astronomer has promised us a new attraction in our heavens of nights. It is to be a second moon. Nothing would be more gladly welcomed if only we were to derive more light from it. But on what evidence this flattering promise is made the reports are strangely vague. Perhaps the Professor wisely prefers to await the realisation of his hopes before unburdening himself to an expectant world. He has let us so far into his secret as to predict that this hitherto unobserved satellite of our earth will be visible on July 30th next. Certainly the date adds to the mystery. At first sight it would seem to justify the assumption that moon No. 2, if it can conceal itself until so distant a time, must be travelling far outside the range of our already familiar moon, in which case its pace must be very much slower, and the probabilities of its coursing, not around the earth, but directly round the sun itself, much greater ; but no doubt conditions exactly opposite to these are what the Hamburg astronomer has in his mind.

Of one thing we can be certain. Any second moon there may be attending the earth—and it is not impossible—must be a very tiny object indeed. If it were a single mile in diameter it could not have escaped observation. If its space were only as large as Trafalgar-square its light wood have left some trace on the numerous photographic plates exposed at night, assuming, as there is reason to do, that such a small body would be travelling comparatively near to the earth. So in a seach for moons new to our planet we are reduced to bodies so small that the light they reflect from the sun is too insignificant to affect the most sensitive plate. Still there is a means by which such a small body might be detected. In times of transit, it would be seen as a small black speck crossing the bright lunar disc. After a few such observations its path could be accurately predicted; and if our Hamburg astronomer has been favoured by observations of the kind which others have overlooked, his prophecy for July 30th next, when the moon will be waxing full, may yet be triumphantly vindicated. A like body has, indeed, been seen in England. An observer at Bath, while looking one clear night at the moon, noticed a black body pass across the bright disc, but, not being endowed with sufficient imagination to see in it a second moon, he believed it to be merely a large meteor, travelling towards the sun beyond the earth's atmosphere.

This past half-century has been very rich in the discovery of new moon attending other planets than our own. In recent memory is the finding of Jupiter's fifth satellite, a case of great interest, as, unlike many other notable discoveries in astronomy, it was being carefully looked for. Jupiter is still very hot, and probably fluid. A state of great agitation which had been apparent in his surface led to a suggestion that some matter might have been shot out of the giant planet. Professor E. E. Barnard, with the unrivalled power of the great Lick telescope at his disposal, determined at the favourable opposition of 1892 to make a minute search in the close neighbourhood of the planet. For this purpose Jupiter's light was shut off by a screen being placed over the image of his disc in the telescope, and, after patient watching, Professor Barnard was rewarded, on September 9, by detecting a fine point of light, like the faintest star, close to the planet. The observation was repeated on subsequent nights, and in this way the new moon was discovered. It makes an entire circuit of the planet within twelve hours, so close that its distance is little more than two-thirds that of Jupiter's diameter at the equator. This tiny moon itself cannot be more than about 120 miles in diameter, and it travels at a pace faster than that of any other satellite in the heavens.

Mars is lit up at night by two moons, about which there is a curious history. Nothing was known of them until 1877, although they had been often sought after. In that year Mars was in opposition ; that is to say, at the point in its path nearest the earth, and consequently best placed for observation. Professor Asaph Hall re-opened the search for them with the 26-inch refractor of the Washington Observatory, at that time the most powerful telescope in the world. By screening the light from the planet, he succeeded in discovering two of the most extraordinary little celestial bodies that are known. Both are so small that their diameters cannot exceed 20 miles ; one probably does not exceed 10 miles. But their eccentricities do not end here. The innermost of the two moons goes entirely round the planet three times a day, skimming its surface at distance of only 3,700 miles. It travels faster than the planet rotates ; so the remarkable spectacle is presented to any Martian inhabitants there may be of one moon rising and crossing the skies from west to east, while the second moon, moving slower, crosses in the opposite direction, from east to west. These two moons have been named Deimos and Phobos, from the "Iliad," where Fear and Panic are introduced as attendants upon the God of War.

Swift, by an extraordinary coincidence, had foretold the existence of these two moons a century and a half before their discovery. Gulliver, in the delightful "Travels," after his adventures with the Lilliputians went to a flying island inhabited largely by astronomers. Among what these imaginary astronomers saw we are told :—They have likewise discovered two lesser stars or satellites, which revolve about Mars, whereof the innermost is distant from the centre of the primary planet exactly three of its diameters, and the outermost five ; the former revolves in a space of ten hours, and the latter in twenty-one and a-half. Not only were the number of moons correctly foretold by Swift, but their distances were nearly approximated. When the Dean was poking fun at the astronomers of his day, he could little have dreamed that his predictions would be so accurately fulfilled.

The infinite variety of the solar system is nowhere better illustrated than in the moons which have been provided to light up the darkness of night. Far away towards the confines of the system, beyond Jupiter and Saturn, the two outermost planets known to the ancients, Uranus revolves with a brilliant retinue of four moons. An anomalous feature of the system is that the orbit along which the moons travel has such an extraordinary tilt that they pass over and under the poles, instead of, as in the case of other planets, round the equator. One result is that, to an observer on either the northern or southern hemisphere, no moon would be in the skies for one half the period of each circuit, and when seen the form of each moon would be a perpetual crescent. Neptune, still further distant in the depths of space, has a moon which travels directly backwards. These unexpected discoveries shattered the pre-existing theories of the origin of the solar system, and a special plan of evolution had to be thought out to encompass them. We talk of our moon as though a single satellite was most naturally to be expected, though in all the solar system the earth is the only planet which is attended by one moon—Neptune in all probability having others than the one satellite which, owing to its immense distance, we are just able to glimpse in our largest telescopes. An as yet unknown moon attending the earth, did such a one exist, must necessarily be too small to influence either our light at night or our tides, but its discovery would not at all affect the harmony of the sun's family. Venus and Mercury, less favoured than ourselves, have no moon.

## INDIAN POLICY—FRONTIER AND OTHERWISE.

THE *Nineteenth Century* contains two articles on Indian affairs, one by Major Younghusband on frontier policy, the other by Mr. Chesney, the Editor of the *Pioneer*, on the native Press. Major Younghusband fairly makes us gasp. We have all seen the difficulty of punishing or conquering the frontier tribes, and even of getting at close quarters with them. We have all apparently been agreed that any attempt to annex or administer them would be either worthless or not worth the trouble. But Major Younghusband assumes them to be punished, conquered, and cowed, and proposes a policy which to the layman appears to involve administration and a great deal more. It is complete disarmament through a system of martial law to be administered by a military governor and six deputy-governors, whose authority is to extend right to the edges of the Durand boundary. When the tribesmen have been disarmed, roads are to be made through their country, for which they are to be "compelled to furnish free labour." To all this we can only say ; First catch your hare. Also, if this or anything like it is to be our policy, let us at least avoid issuing any proclamations to the natives about respecting their independence. Meantime, if Major Younghusband speaks with authority, can it be said that the suspicion of the natives that their independence is threatened (of which the Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad speaks in another article) is unfounded? The Moulvie, by the way, tells the true story of the Shahzada's visit to London, and the consequent heartburnings at Cabul.

Mr. Chesney is a complete pessimist about the Indian native press, and his article leaves us in the dark about his views of the right policy. He seems to approve the recent use (in the case of Tilak and others) of the Indian Penal Code, but not of the proposed amendments. Whichever we rely on, however, he sees no chance of any radical improvement, simply because the chief mischief of the native Press is not sedition, which can be punished, but "pertinacious, irreconcilable opposition all along the line." The moral is surely, to do as little as possible, and to console ourselves as best we can with the reflection that the Press has its uses both as a safety-valve and a barometer of opinion which it is important to study, and which would otherwise be exceedingly obscure.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases, Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurfand dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfummed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

## WRITERS AND READERS.

THE feeling against Zola which at present exists among his countrymen is brought home to us by a literary fact. His French publishers were to have brought out his novel, Paris, in the course of the week. They have decided that it would be unpropitious to do this, and publication is deferred until after next Christmas. The new arrangement will necessarily delay the English translation, which must appear simultaneously.

The number of new letters in Mr. Murray's definitive edition of Byron will be remarkable. For instance, a letter which comes second in Mr. Henley's Byron will be forty-seventh in chronological order in the coming issue. No doubt such extensive additions of fresh correspondence will not often occur, yet there is promise of them all through. To all appearance there will be a scamper for the edition de luxe. It will be confined to 250 copies, for England and America, and will never be reissued.

The tragic death of Mr. William Terriss would alone give interest to a biography of him. His son, Mr. Tom Terriss, is at work on a life, in collaboration with Mr. A. J. Smythe. They have plenty of material to select from, and in particular a commonplace book which was almost a diary of Terriss's work on the stage. Reminiscences are to be contributed by Sir Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. G. R. Sims, Mr. Clement Scott, and others. The book is to be rich in pictures, and it will be published by Messrs. Constable some time in March.

The same firm announce another volume which also finds its interest in the theatre. This is by Mr. John Hollingshead who explains his subject in his title A Gaiety Chronicle. Mr. Hollingshead founded the Gaiety, and here he tells its history, coming down to recent years. It seems that the Gaiety Theatre under Mr. Hollingsheads, was the first place in London which had the electric light. The no fees ukase of Mr. Hollingshead was a boon that appealed to the heart of the theatre-goer. It is a great pity that sixpense please, for the programme now shows that the Gaiety Theatre has retrograded. There will be anecdotes and remin sences of such Gaiety favorites as Nellie Farren, Connie, Gilchrist—now in the peerage—Sarah Bernhardt, Kate Vaughan, Edward Terry, and Fred Leslie.

The Upper Nile and the Niger are names much in the public mind at the present time. Messrs. Methuen have in preparation a work entitled Campaigning on the Upper Nile and the Niger. In it Lieutenant Seymour Vandeleur, of the Scots Guards, gives an account of service in the Equatorial Lakes region. He describes journeys on the Albert Nyanza and down the Nile. He recounts the fighting in Northern Unvoro and on the Victorian Nile in 1895, and the Nandi expedition. The latter half of the book describes Sir George Goldie's successful campaign of a year ago. We have the full story of how Bida and Ilorin were captured, and then Sir George Goldie himself contributes an introduction.

Mr. Murray's next book will be the Memoirs of a Highland Lady, meaning a clanswoman of the Rothiemurchus Grants. It was from this particular branch of the ancient Scottish family that General Grant claimed descent. Miss Grant of Rothiemurchus married an Irishman, and became Mrs. Smith of Baltiboys. For the benefit of her family she wrote her reminiscences of the period 1797 to 1830. They gave interesting pictures of the Highlands at the beginning of the century, of social life in Edinburgh and London, and, later, of Ireland. It was thought that the volume might be welcomed by the general public, and so it has now been edited by Lady Strachey, the wife of Sir Richard Strachey. She is related to the Grants of Rothiemurchus.

As is known, Mr. Owen has been engaged upon an important book, of which the subject is The Art of War. It will run to three volumes, and the second volume, which will appear first, is now nearly ready. It refers to mediæval warfare, and comes down to the general use of gunpowder in West Europe. The last battle dealt with is that of Navarette, which was fought in 1367. Mr. Owen's first volume will refer to ancient warfare, and his concluding one to modern warfare. Needless to mention, he is a distinguished historian as well as a recognised authority on warfare. It will take him a year or two yet to complete his new book.

Professor Cheyne of Oxford who is also a canon of Rochester, has been delivering a series of lectures in America. They formed the third course in the American University scheme for discussing the history of religions. Dr. Cheyne's subject was, Jewish Religious Life after the Exile, and his lectures are to be published in volume form by Messrs. Putnam. He is the second Englishman who has taken part in this scheme of lectures. Two years ago Professor Rhys Davids lectured on the history and literature of Buddhism. Professor Brinton, an American, came between, with the subject of religions among primitive peoples.

Some fresh particulars of the Andree Expedition are given in the volume Andree and His Balloon, which is to appear here on the 15th inst. That will be precisely a year from the date on which Nansen's book was given to the English public. MM. Lachambre and Machuron dedicate their volume to Andree, whom they describe as a fervent believer in the aerial conquest of the North Pole. It seems that Andree and his companions reckoned, at a pinch, on being able to keep afloat fifty days. They credited thirty days of flight to the balloon, allowing for the weight of the car and the other trappings. But they had made arrangements permitting them to do without the car, and so keep the balloon afloat for twenty days longer.

A book which should give us new lights upon labor in the United States is about to be published by Mr. Heinemann. It is by Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff, a young man of family, who wanted to see how the unskilled worker really lives in America. He went forth into the labor world for a long period, leaving everything behind him. He found employment as a farm hand, as a hotel porter, as an attendant in a lunatic asylum, and as a hewer of wood. When he could find no work he had to live on vagrant crusts as others did. Now, he has written his experiences of this pilgrimage, calling the volume The Workers; An Experiment in Reality. He began with an open mind; he ended with views.

The public have at various times been afforded cheap literature by large advertising manufacturers, who, of course, had their own axes to grind; but a new departure in this direction is being made by a firm or scent makers, who intend shortly to start a weekly novelette of thirty-two pages and cover, which is to be issued at a halfpenny. Miss Braddon, Miss Adeline Sergeant, and other well-known authors will contribute.

The fifth volume of the English Catalogue of Books, which will cover the period 1890-1897, is being prepared by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co. The editor of the catalogue, who may be addressed care of Messrs. Sampson Low, will be glad to have from those of our readers who have published books in that interval the full titles of the volumes, sizes, prices, month and year of publication, and authors' and publishers' names. Particulars of books which have already appeared in the annual volumes of the English Catalogue of Books are of course not required. We failed the other day to find the following books in the catalogue for 1897:—Lectures on Justice, Police, Revenue, and Arms, delivered in the University of Glasgow by Adam Smith, edited by Edwin Cannan, and published by the Clarendon Press; A History of the Fens of South Lincolnshire, by W. H. Wheeler, published at Boston by J. M. Newcomb; and On the Authentic Portraiture of S. Francis of Assisi, by N. H. J. Westlake, published by James Parker.

Mr. Kegan Paul is writing a preface for the English translation of M. Huysman's new theological novel, The Cathedral.—Mr. Ernent Glanville has finished a South African story, which Messrs. Methuen will publish under the title, The Kloof Bride. It is brimful of adventure.—Messrs. Warne are publishing a volume of military stories from the pen of the lady who signs herself E. Livingston Prescott. The title is Redcoat Romances.—Two novels which Messrs. White will issue in the early spring—Scribes and Pharisees, by Mr. W. L Queux, and For Liberty, by Mr. Hume Nisbet.—Messrs. Chatto have postponed, until the 24th inst., the publication of the English edition of the French war novel, Le Desastre. The matter of American copyright has necessitated this.—Beleaguered is a historical novel of Baden in the seventeenth century, which Messrs. Putnam are to publish. It is by Mr. Herman T. Koerner.—Mrs. Coulson Kernahan's novel, Trewinnott of Guy's, will be the first book published by Mr. John Long, the new publisher. It deals with medical life.—The new novel by Iota (Mrs. Mannington Saffyn), entitled Poor Max, is to be published by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. on the 15th inst.

The new edition of Mr. Gladstone's Later Gleanings will appear shortly. As already explained, one article has been taken out and another substituted. Mr. Heinemann has three volumes of plays nearly ready for publication—the Macaire, of Stevenson and Mr. Henley; Lonely Lives, by Hauptmann; and Mr. Pinero's The Princess and the Butterfly. It is uncertain when we shall get the biography of Sir Frank Lockwood, which Mr. Augustine Birrell has undertaken to write. Not before the autumn, anyhow. The third edition, fully revised of Murray's hand-book to India is about to appear. It has some interesting new maps. One set indicates the temperature of India in the hot and cold seasons respectively. A volume of reminiscences of the American Navy in the early part of the century is announced by Messrs. Putnam. It is edited from private papers by Mr. Stanton Maclay. At the beginning of the week Messrs. Longmans will publish the volume which Lady Warwick has edited on Progress in Women's Education in the British Empire. This is the report of the Educational Section of the Victorian Era Exhibition.

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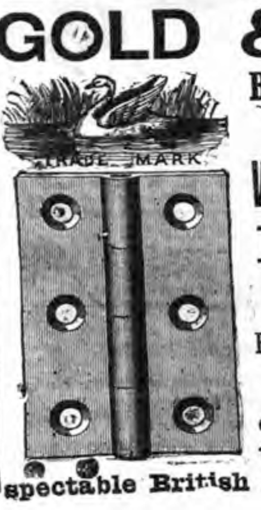

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